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## MINNEAPOLIS.

### A Year's Growth of the City by the Falls of the Mississippi.

BY HARRY P. ROBINSON.

#### I.

##### POPULATION AND PROGRESS.

Hard times seem to agree with Minneapolis. It will take but a very few more bad years such as the last one to make it into a city of 200,000 inhabitants. What its exact population may be to-day it would not only be impossible to say, but also somewhat dangerous to guess; for by placing it at too low a figure a man would exile himself from the good graces of the city forever, while by estimating it as too large he would become an eternal object of hatred to St. Paul. A year ago the writer had the hardihood to venture a conjecture in the columns of THE NORTHWEST that the population of Minneapolis was something over 90,000. He lived through it; but he has abandoned the profession of estimating populations in growing cities for the rest of his natural life. Officially and collectively the people of Minneapolis to-day claim to number 125,000 souls. Individually and in private they are content with from 105,000 to 110,000. The last official count was that of the United States census in 1880, which placed the total at 46,867; and since then all estimates have been but inference and guess work. There are various bases on which official Minneapolis grounds its estimate, two of the most important of which are the registered voting population and the number of school pupils. In the November election the list of registered voters showed over 28,000 names and on election day 20,218 votes were cast. In the public and private schools of the city there are supposed to be something more than 15,000 children between the ages of six and fifteen years. That, however, it is further supposed, does not represent more than about forty per cent of the population of the city between the ages of five and twenty-one, which is accordingly placed at a total of about 29,000. If the writer had not first declared that he had given up the business of estimating population he would like to say that there seem to be pretty sufficient grounds to justify a claim of, well, over 100,000 people. As it is he will only think it, and advise his readers in other towns to compare the figures with the voting and school populations in their own cities and draw their own conclusions.

That the city has grown at a prodigious rate in the last twelve months there can be no question. The mere fact that over 2,500 new buildings have been

erected, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000, would be enough to prove that; but to one who was here a year ago and has been over the city again within the last few weeks, there is no need of figures and second-hand facts to convince him. He can see it in every street and avenue in Minneapolis, in the stately business blocks that have arisen and the handsome residences. He can hear it in the conversation of the people. He can read it in the newspapers and in things more convincing than print,—in the stores with their costly stocks and in the hurrying crowds upon the streets. He feels, in his every relation of life, that he is in a great and growing city.

In the last few months, of course, Minneapolis has

left considerable over \$1,000,000 behind them when they went. Then the Army of the Tennessee met at neighboring Lake Minnetonka. Just before that the Odd Fellows had held their grand encampment here; and before that again the Women's Christian Temperance Union held their annual meeting in this neighborhood. Every such visit as this means not only a transient increase in trade, but advertisement for the city and many permanent residents. Many new industries have arisen in the past year and old ones have swelled to far larger proportions. Real estate property has increased considerably in value and municipal improvement has gone on rapidly and upon a liberal scale. Minneapolis, in fact, has a

great future before it and recognizes the fact. It has a superb town site and is sensibly laid out, with ample spaces set aside for park purposes, so that, however great it may become, it can never be cramped or unsightly, but must always remain, as it is now, a beautiful city, stately to look at and pleasant to live in.

#### II.

##### THE MAYOR OF THE CITY.

More than a year ago, the writer said in the columns of THE NORTHWEST, that if any man in Minneapolis was asked to whom the city chiefly owed its prosperity, there would be no hesitation in his answer—"the Pillsburys." Since then the people of Minneapolis have had no cause to change their opinions, while last spring they gave a somewhat emphatic utterance to them by electing one of the members of this remarkable family—the Hon. George Alfred Pillsbury—to the mayoralty of the city by an overwhelming vote. A liking for hard work and a belief in its virtues seem to have been early rooted in the Pillsbury family, for, in England, more than two centuries and a half ago, they bore for their motto the words "*Labor omnia vincit*." But in all the generations of Pillsburys since then who have lived and worked from English Essex to Massachusetts and Minnesota, it may be doubted whether any one of them has bet-



HON. GEO. A. PILLSBURY, MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS. [Photo. by Rugg.]

ter deserved to bear the motto than the present mayor of Minneapolis. It was Lord Brougham who was advised by a friend to "confine himself, if possible, to the work of five ordinary men;" but his toil-loving lordship himself might have been envious of the amount of downright hard work which Mr. Pillsbury has got through in his life. Setting his early life aside for the present, the mayor has only been in Minneapolis six years as yet. During that time he has been president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, of the City Council, of the Homeopathic Hospital and the Minneapolis Free Dispensary; and is still president of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator Company, of the

felt to some extent the dulness of business which has depressed all America. The greatest milling and wheat centre in the world could not help but feel it. But the intense activity of the summer months prevented its weighing nearly so heavily as it did upon the East, and, by all accounts, the depression has been much greater in the further West and on the Pacific than here. In the summer there were two or three incidental booming influences which gave Minneapolis a lift and helped to hoist her over the bad time ahead. Toward the end of July the Grand Army of the Republic held its grand annual encampment in Minneapolis, bringing an influx of visitors estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, who must have

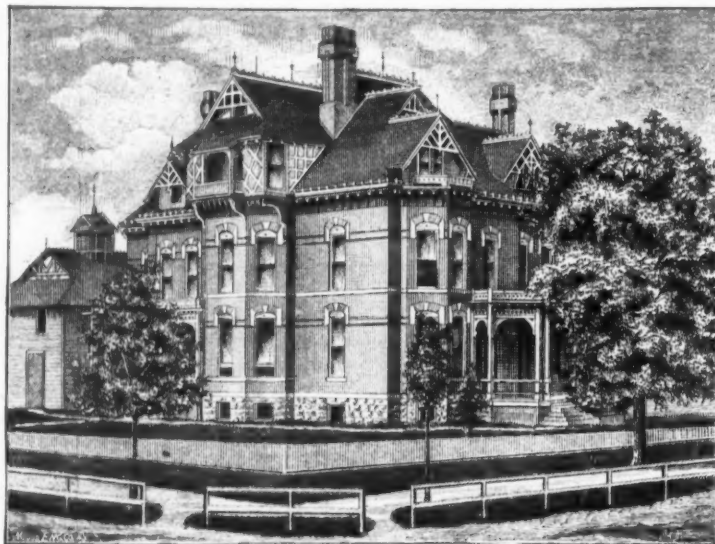
Board of Water Works, of the St. Paul & Minneapolis Baptist Union and the Minnesota Baptist State Convention; vice president of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company; member of the Board of Park Commissioners; director of the Northwestern National Bank, the Manufacturers National Bank, the Minneapolis Elevator Company and a trustee of institutions innumerable. All this besides mayor of the city! "Here's a small trifle of work! Eleven trusteeships and nine presidencies is a simple coming-in for one man." And in spite of the diversity of his duties, there has not been one post among all those which he has filled wherein he has failed to win the heartiest respect and approbation of all who have been brought into connection with him. The more difficult kinds of work he has to do the more he appears to be able to give his undivided attention to each one.

Mr. Pillsbury came to Minnesota from Concord, Mass., and apparently Concord, Mass., was pretty sorry to see him go. "Probably no person," said a writer, in speaking of his departure, "ever left the city who received so many expressions of regret as Mr. Pillsbury. Complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by both branches of the city government and by the First National Bank. Resolutions passed by the First Baptist Church and society were ordered to be entered upon the records of each organization. The Webster Club, composed of fifty prominent business men of Concord, passed a series of resolutions regretting his departure from the State. A similar testimonial was also presented to Mr. Pillsbury, which was subscribed to by more than three hundred of the leading professional and business men of the city, among whom were all the ex-mayors then living, all the clergymen, all the members of both branches of the city government, all of the bank presidents and officers, twenty-six lawyers, twenty physicians, and nearly all the business men in the city."

And Concord had good reason to regret his going, for since his arrival there in 1851, as purchasing agent of the Concord Railroad, the story of his life is a long record of hard work done for the benefit of the city. He retained his post of purchasing agent for twenty-four years—until '75, and during that time was one of the most conspicuous figures in the city. He organized the First National Bank of Concord, and was subsequently its president; he also secured the charter for and organized the National Savings Bank, and was the first president of that likewise. His name appeared in innumerable committees, and in all the strongest testimony was borne to the merit of his work. He was for several years a member of the City Council; was mayor of the city in 1876, and again in 1877, and in 1871 and '72 represented the Fifth Ward in the Legislature. Besides this, Concord has to thank Mr. Pillsbury for many munificent public gifts. The large bell which hangs in the tower of the Broadway Trade building was his gift; and he and his son, C. A. Pillsbury, between them, presented to the building the superb organ in the First Baptist Church. Besides that, he was active in instituting the Centennial Home for the Aged at Concord, while many another public charity has to thank him for handsome contributions. Perhaps one of the most conspicuous instances of the thorough and painstaking way in which Mr. Pillsbury carries through any work intrusted to him is afforded by his conduct as member of a committee of three, appointed by the Concord City Council to appraise all the real estate in the city for purposes of taxation. In the discharge of the duties so devolving upon him he then visited personally every residence within the city limits.

Even before going to Concord, Mr. Pillsbury had done no small share of the municipal work at Warner, Mass., as postmaster, selectman, city treasurer, and representative to the general court. In fact, ever since he started in the world on his own account as clerk, in a grocery store at Boston, at the age of

of his private life without his admiration growing to something warmer. Mr. Pillsbury is yet only sixty-eight years of age, and it is safe to predict that Minneapolis will yet be grateful to him for much good work done for her, and many benefits received at his hands.



MINNEAPOLIS.—HON. G. A. PILLSBURY'S RESIDENCE. [Photo, by Jacoby.]

eighteen, Mr. Pillsbury has shown a capacity, almost a genius, for hard and honest work almost incomprehensible to most men. This alone would compel the respect of his fellow citizens; but by his generosity,



MINNEAPOLIS LOAN AND TRUST CO.'S BUILDING.

his warm-heartedness and unostentatious charity, he has also won their affection. No stranger can read his public record without admiring the man who could live such a life; but it is a stronger tribute to his character that no acquaintance can see the details

### III.

#### SOME GYMNASTICS IN RHYME.

What's Minneapolis?!!  
Well, it the apple is  
Of the N. W.  
Eden.—I'll trouble you,  
Look at its size! If you  
Open the eyes of you,  
You'll see no ornery,  
Crooked or cornery  
Municipality.  
No! In reality  
We've got a pretty ser-  
Mart kind of city, sir,  
Look at the Syndicate  
Block; don't that indicate  
Wealth more than moderate?  
That shows at what a rate  
Growing, most happily 's  
Sweet Minneapolis.  
Then there's the Boston, an'  
You might get lost in one  
Not half so vast, in an  
Instant, as that. Then you  
May bet your hat the new  
Chamber of Commerce is  
Full of bright promises.  
Next there's the West Hotel,  
Somewhere the best hotel  
In all America.  
You might go very far  
Seeking one better  
Furnished, *et cetera*.  
And for the avenues  
They just beat heaven; you s-  
Hould look at Nicollet!  
(No use to stickle at  
Some small hyperbole)  
None so superb-ly  
Laid out and built upon.  
(Edges all gilt,) upon  
This side the water there  
Ain't by a quarter, sir,  
Washington! Hennepin  
Avenues! Any pen-  
Urious citizen  
Might get a pretty sn-  
Ug little pile in a  
Very short while on a  
Few score of feet of it.  
Yes, I repeat, if it  
Wasn't for Washington  
—Washington? Washington?!!  
Boshington, Toshington.  
Give Washington up!

### IV.

#### CONSPICUOUS NEW BUILDINGS.

How great the growth of Minneapolis has been during 1884, a glance at the following summary, taken from the *Pioneer Press*, will show:

Total number buildings.....	2,310
Total number stores.....	245
Total number residences.....	1,550
Total miscellaneous buildings.....	166
Aggregate expenditure.....	\$7,621,920
Expended on residences.....	3,459,250
Expended on stores.....	1,529,700
Expended on public buildings.....	1,336,500
On manufacturing.....	500,000
On miscellaneous.....	547,050

Over 2,300 buildings, with a total cost of nearly \$8,000,000, is a pretty considerable showing for one year's growth. Nor is there any probability of exaggeration in these figures. In the first place, the *Pioneer Press* does not make a practice of going out of its way to magnify the growth of Minneapolis. In the second place, these figures are the result of a careful and laborious canvass of the city, street by street and house by house; while lastly, in estimating the cost of the buildings, only just so much was counted in as had actually been expended between January and December, 1884. A building might have cost \$50,000. But if only \$20,000 worth of work had been done on it since the end of last year, it would only be reckoned as costing \$20,000 in the above calculation. As a matter of fact, then, the actual cost of the building operations of the city in the last twelve months must have been considerably in



excess of the \$8,000,000 allowed for them. In the whole amount the only item for Government work is one sum of \$8,000 expended in laying the foundation of the new post office—for which there is every prospect for an appropriation of \$500,000 being allowed by the present Congress.

The enterprise and liberality of the late Chas. W. West, of Cincinnati, and of his nephew, John T. West, of Minneapolis, have given to the prosperous city by the Falls of St. Anthony the best constructed, most costly and best equipped hotel in the entire Northwest. The building, which we show in an engraving on this page, is a noble structure. There is a boldness, an individuality and at the same time a harmony in its architecture for which we may look in vain among the famous big hotels of the East. The general style is the Queen Anne, but there are touches of what the architects call the early colonial, and a traveler remembering Venice would readily find suggestions of the Doge's palace in the skillful blending of white and red in the walls of the second

story and in the columns which support the massive stone canopy of the carriage entrance. This entrance, by the way, so delighted the eye of a well-known artist from an Eastern city, who lately visited Minneapolis, that he made a sketch of it for his own gratification. The interior of the structure is not disappointing, like the interiors of so many buildings that make a great show of solidity outside. The entire construction is of the most durable character, marble and hard woods having been freely employed. Indeed the aim steadily pursued from basement to attic seems to have been to make the best building possible without regard to cost. Over a million and a half of dollars have been put into the structure and its furnishing. Practically the hotel is fire-proof, for it would be impossible for a fire breaking out in any part of it to endanger the lives of guests or servants before it could be extinguished, so much incombustible material is used in the edifice and so carefully has the problem of security from fire been studied by the architect.

In its general arrangement and its equipment with all modern inventions for convenience and luxury, the West leaves nothing to be desired. It is a model hotel in all respects. The architect, we should add, is L. S. Buffington, of Minneapolis, and this, we believe, is his first important work. It is so successful—so original in its general effect and so conscientiously worked out in detail, so pleasing to the eye in its picturesqueness and grace, and withal so well adapted to its purpose, that it must give him high rank in his profession.

Next to the West Hotel should be mentioned the new *Tribune* building—"the finest newspaper building west of the Alleghanies." Standing on a corner it has two fronts to north and west of 155 and 227 feet respectively, and an extreme height of 168 feet to the pinnacle of its tower. A superb, eight-storied structure of rock-faced Joliet marble and pressed brick, with brown stone and terra cotta ornamentation; it would be something akin to sacrilege to

of the best newspapers in the country. What is equally important, they are throwing money into it. Everything about the paper has been remodeled—from the "make-up" to the editorial staff. A special wire connects the news room of the paper with that of the *Boston Herald*, thereby placing its news service on an equal footing with the best Eastern papers. Another special wire brings the news from Washington; while twice a week—on Wednesday

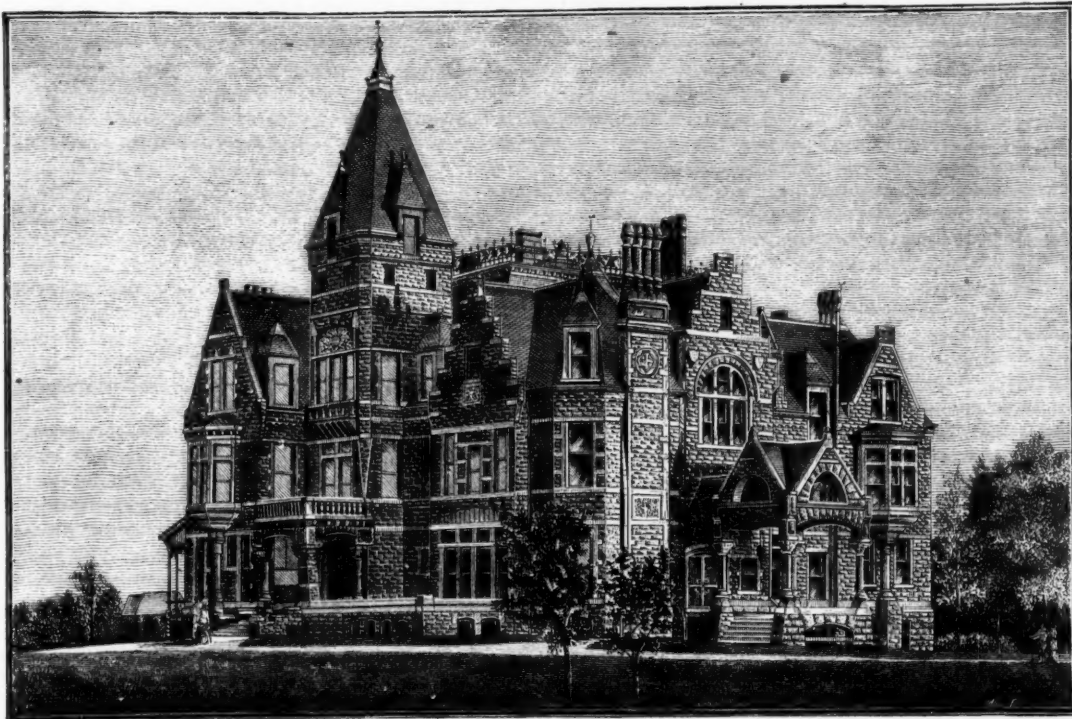
and Sunday—a three-column original letter appears over the well-known signature "Gath." As a result the circulation has taken a big jump in the very first week of the new management; and there is every prospect that before long the proprietors will be as proud of their circulation as the city is of the paper and its home.

Another splendid new building, which has barely been completed a year, is the Lindley-Skiles block, built and owned by Dr. Alfred H. Lindley and Mr. — Skiles, on one of the finest business sites in the city. The building has a frontage of 165 feet on Nicollet Avenue and 100 on Seventh

Street. It is a four-story brick building, the first floor being divided into eight magnificent stores, and the upper floors into eighty office rooms. The cost of the building alone was about \$100,000, and the ground on which it stands is worth from \$800 to \$1,000 a front foot. But in spite of this both the proprietors have been more than satisfied with the interest which the

rental has brought upon their investment. And this is a point which might well give some food for meditation to those who are so fond of saying that the building boom in Minneapolis is unreal and not warranted by the actual growth in population. A peculiar piece of evidence as to the reality and honesty of Minneapolis' growth is afforded by another new block, of which we give a cut, viz., the Bliss block. This is a fine four-story building, 44x90 feet, of St. Louis red fire-pressed brick and blue Ohio sandstone, built, with every conceivable convenience in the way of heating, etc., at a cost of \$28,000. The block—being let for stores and offices—will have paid in the first year since its construction thirteen per cent on the original investment. The proprietress, Mrs. Marian C. Bliss, only came to reside in Minneapolis two

years ago; but has made good use of her time, and this handsome block, though the finest, is by no means the only building she has erected in the city. The architect of the Bliss block—Mr. W. H. Grimshaw—has been in Minneapolis for nearly twenty-seven years,—since the time when all the buildings of Minneapolis were not worth as much as the Bliss block alone is to-day, and during his stay has built



MINNEAPOLIS—RESIDENCE OF HON. W. D. WASHBURN. [Photo. by Brush.]

publish an indifferent newspaper from such a palace. But apparently the new proprietors of the *Minnesota Tribune* have no intention of publishing an indifferent newspaper,—for the *Tribune* has, within the last few weeks, changed hands. Gen. A. B. Nettleton, who has for four years past been so honorably known as its proprietor and editor-in-chief, and to whom



LIBRARY IN THE RESIDENCE OF HON. W. D. WASHBURN.

alone is owing the possession by Minneapolis of a first-class paper to-day, parted with the *Tribune* a month ago to Mr. Alden J. Blethen, late manager of the *Kansas City Journal*, and Mr. William E. Haskell, son of the Hon. Edwin B. Haskell, of the *Boston Journal*. Both of these gentlemen are thorough journalists. They are throwing their whole time and energies into the effort to make the *Tribune* one



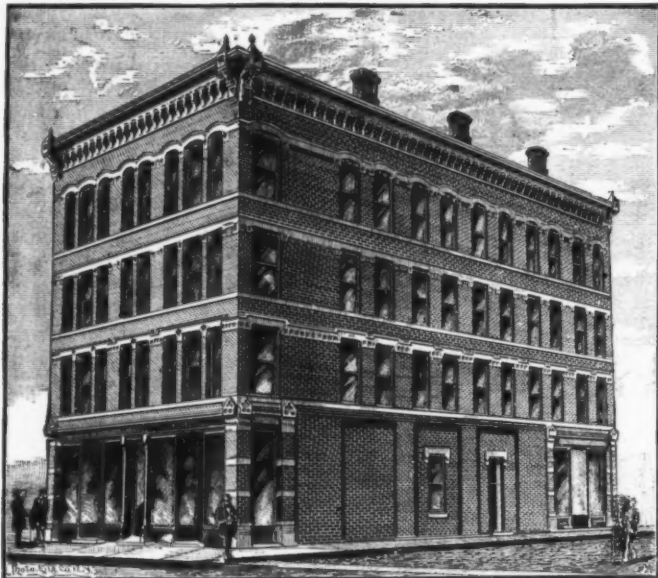
most of the public schools of the city, as well as some of the finest business blocks and residences innumerable.

The Camp block, erected by Dr. Arthur A. Camp, was built for the wholesale trade; its owner paying more attention to solidity and honest building, than to display his architect's talents in the way of decoration. For the wholesale trade two things are of paramount importance, when location of their business is considered. First, the adaptability of a given site, and the

A cut of the residence of Mr. Emerson Cole, the senior partner of the well known firm of Cole & Weeks, whose mills cut from twenty to twenty-five million feet a year, is given elsewhere in this article. The residence is a fine house of red pressed brick with Ohio sandstone ornamentation, covering an area of 63x42 feet, is worth about \$30,000. It occupies as good a site for a residence as can be found in the city, on the corner of Seventeenth and Vine streets. Mr. Cole himself is well known as one of the promi-

The rink is owned by the Washington Roller Rink Company, with Mr. J. W. Clark as manager; and it is altogether about as complete and well-appreciated an asylum as the most exacting rinkomaniac could desire.

"The Washburn residence" the finest dwelling house, it is claimed, west of New York, is an object of personal pride to every individual citizen of Minneapolis. It fills almost as big a space in the public eye as the Grand Opera House or the Chamber of Commerce building; and, to hear it spoken of one



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE BLISS BLOCK.



MINNEAPOLIS.—HOSPITAL BUILDING.

strength of the building; second, it must be centrally located, and have facilities for the receipt and shipment of goods. This building combines all of these points. It is built stronger than the building ordinance calls for, in every particular. The cellar walls rest on three courses of footing stones, respectively 6 feet, 5 feet and 4 feet broad by 14 inches thick. The cellar walls are 30 inches thick, and as handsome a piece of stone work as is usually seen. The walls of the two first stories are 20 inches, and the third and fourth stories 16 inches, thick. The floor timbers are 3x14 inches, set at 12 inches from centre to centre. It is strong enough for any kind of business. It is only three blocks from the West Hotel, and on the same avenue (Third Avenue North) some of the heaviest wholesale concerns in the Northwest are to be found, showing that this location is highly appreciated. Furst & Bradley have just finished a noble building of their own within a stone's throw of our illustration.

The Camp building is 112 feet deep, and in its rear is a platform 25 feet wide. Running parallel with the platform is a private spur track connecting with every railroad entering the city, which gives the occupant of the building unsurpassed facilities for the receipt and delivery of goods, saving him the cost of drayage, the loss of time goods are on the way from freight depot to stores not so advantageously located as this is, breakage from repeated handling, and other items which will occur to men in the trade. The building was finished too late last fall to be entirely occupied, and parties who consider it to their own interest to do business with advantages such as this location offers may communicate with A. A. Camp, the owner, 409 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

nent citizens of Minneapolis, and is to-day a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Among the many unmistakable signs of prosperity and a large population in Minneapolis, are the rinks. There are no less than thirteen of them. The largest of these—the Washington Roller Rink,—has a frontage of 100 feet on the main avenue of Minneapolis, a depth of 530 feet, with a side-face the whole distance on another avenue, and a "rear frontage" of 154 feet on a third street. With these dimensions

would think it were as much a piece of public property as Central Park or Nicollet Avenue. And indeed, by Mr. Washburn's courtesy, it has been, in the few weeks since its opening, only a semi private property. It is right, to that it should be so; for to him who has eyes to see, a visit to such a house contains almost as much of instruction as a series of art lectures or a day in a museum. The furnishing and decoration are superb, not merely from their costliness, but from the perfect taste which has guided the

tinting of every room and the disposition of each piece of *bric-a-brac*. From the rugs on the library floor to the frescoing of the ceiling in the children's bedrooms, everything is the perfection of harmonious coloring. In the state drawing room the soft pink shade—which is somewhat suggestive of old world Pompeian art—on the walls seems only a reflection of the red rosewood doors and wainscoting. So in the dining room, the dark English oak of the wood-work appears to have taken that exact shade for the sole purpose of harmonizing with the rich and sombre tones of the rest of the decorations.

There is not a jarring color or a misplaced piece of ornamentation in the whole house; but from the quiet study to the brilliant drawing room,

everything is soft and restful to the eye. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn have traveled a good deal, and the tokens of their travels are in every nook and corner. The art of every land has been called upon to help. Indian chairs of scented wood and brass work from Benares; bedsteads of Japanese bamboo and bronzes brought from the banks of the Tiber; French pottery, huge vases from China and gems of English decorative wood-work, are all collected here together. The arm of a couch unexpectedly ends in some



MINNEAPOLIS.—RESIDENCE OF R. W. JORDAN, ESQ.

it is believed to be the largest skating rink in operation in the world. Anyway the cost of the building alone was \$35,000, and the land it stands on averages about \$200 a front foot in value. The floor is one-half maple and one-half birch. Wide balconies for spectators run down either side; a military band of ten instruments occupies a "stand" suspended from the centre of the roof; smoking rooms, sitting rooms and buffet open off the main floor, and the entire building is heated with steam.



grotesquely carved head which looks as if it had been taken straight out of a stall in the Royal Chapel at Windsor; and the antique oak upright which ends the balustrade to the main staircase has for a decoration the endless pattern stolen from some Persian vase. The very urn which it supports and out of which the branching gas jets spring, looks as if it ought to be balanced on the head of an Oriental woman on her way to the bazaar. Unassisted by perfect art, that upright and urn would have been an iron rod and a gas pipe.

Yet, with all its variety of elements, with its multiplicity of ornamental woods and its elaboration of coloring there is not a suspicion of confusion, of a mixture of metaphors in the house. If any rooms can be said to be more perfect than the others, such are the dining room, with its rich mahogany wood work and brilliant—but perfectly cosy and home-like—colors in the furniture, and the library. The wood-work, which is beautifully carved, in the latter room is of Circassian walnut, which is in appearance half way between English walnut and the brighter olive wood; but the most beautiful things in the library are the stained glass windows. Four of these contain in their centres medallion heads of Dante, Shakespeare, Longfellow and Bryant respectively, and each is set in the middle of a tracery of prettily-appropriate foliage. The English poet has for a setting interlacing boughs of English oak. The great poet of the after-life stands out from among the leaves of cypress—emblems at once of immortality and death. Longfellow is surrounded by his own "murmuring pines," and Bryant by his much-loved elm. From a fifth window, the old bird of wisdom, looking unutterable solemn things, blinks upon the book shelves. Two other noticeable ornaments in the same room are a brace of portraits, one of Ismail, the late khedive of Egypt, and the other of M. Thiers, each having been presented by the original to Mr. Washburn, and bearing an autograph of the donor at the foot.

It would be useless to attempt to paint in detail even one of the rooms, much more the whole house, in such an article as this; but there is one thing which ought certainly to be mentioned. That is the large stained glass window at the head of the first flight of the great staircase. The piece is really new, having been made to order for the house, but from the richness and excellence of its coloring it might well have been taken bodily from the east window of some old world Norman minster. The design was taken from a piece of tapestry copied from one of Pousin's paintings, and is an allegorical representation of the Goddess of Plenty enriching the earth with an increase in answer to the prayers of men. Along the margin runs the quaint old legend, "If we could but open and attend our eyes, we would all, like Moses, espy e'en in a bush the

radiant Deity." The whole thing is delightful; it would be charming in an engraving, but thus translated into all the wealth of rich coloring of which stained glass is capable, and set against the afternoon sun, which breaks through it and floods the whole stairway and entrance hall in blue and amber

is responsible for the decoration, as it now stands, was a person of a perfectly tasteful and artistic eye. The residence cost a great deal, but it is not in that that its attraction lies. It is admirable because every detail in its arrangement was carefully thought out till the whole absolutely satisfies the eye, so that

it seems that nothing in it could be taken away or even altered in tint or position without changing it for the worse. The chief objection to it lies in the fact that no man of ordinary human frailty can go over it without becoming horribly covetous of another man's goods.

The Mackey-Legg block deservedly ranks as one of the finest and most creditable blocks in the city. It is built of Kasota stone, red pressed and fancy enameled brick, and is sixty-six feet square. Of the five stories, the lowest is divided into three stores, and the upper four rented for offices. The proprietors have been offered \$140,000 for the building and lot on which it stands. It was built and is owned by F. A. Mackey and Harry F. Legg, who are also the proprietors of the well-known jewelry store of Harry F. Legg & Co. In the early spring Messrs. Mackey & Legg purpose moving their stock into the corner store in their block, and setting

to work to make it the finest jewelry store in the United States. And those who know Tiffany's, know what that means.

One of the cuts contained in this number is that of the residence of Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor,—a fine, red Dakota stone building, which cost \$60,000 to build. The name of Dunsmoor is best known in Minneapolis in connection with the real estate firm of Irving, Dunsmoor & Co., which handles a large amount of property, and owns, in addition to some two hundred good residence lots for sale on monthly payments, several good blocks of tenement houses and cottages. Among others the firm owns a block of twenty houses on Seventh Avenue South; a like number on Tenth Avenue South; fourteen houses on Seventh Street South; eight on Twenty-sixth Avenue South, and four six-room cottages on Grant Street. All of these are to rent at from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars a month. The firm, though new, does a large business, and from the scale on which it is pushing operations seems likely to increase it.

Another residence of which a cut is given is that of Mr. R. W. Jordan, of the real estate firm of Jordan & Marchant. That was built two years ago from Mr. Jordan's own designs—for he is, by profession, an architect—on an

acre and a half of wild ground some distance from the business part of Minneapolis. Many people thought it much too far away. The one recommendation which the site then possessed was a superb view of the two cities and the neighboring lake region; but even with that in its favor, the



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE MACKEY-LEGG BLOCK.

light, it becomes a subject to write a poem upon.

The main work of the furnishing was done by a celebrated New York concern, though Messrs. Bradstreet & Thurber, of Minneapolis, have contributed considerably to the *tout ensemble* by adding a



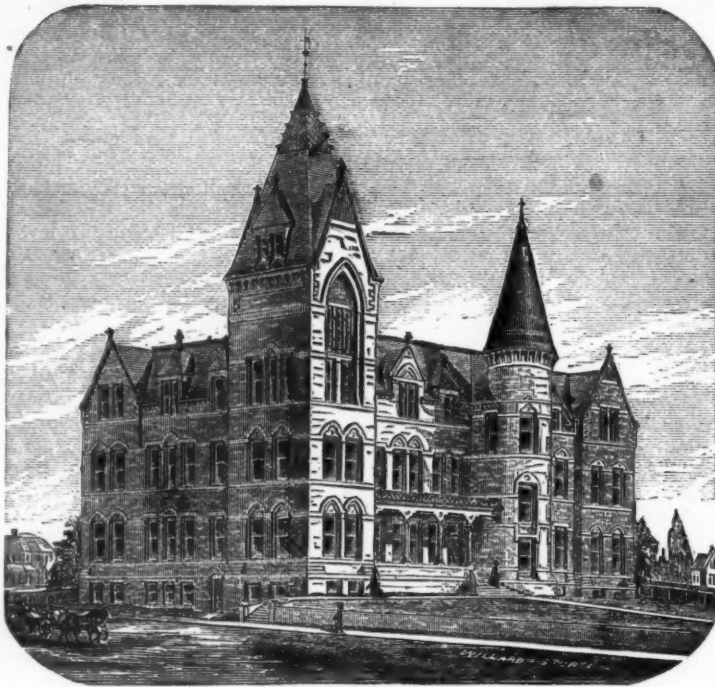
MINNEAPOLIS.—TRIBUNE BUILDING.

touch here and a detail there. The person who actually presided over the choosing and harmonizing of color and form and materials was Mr. Baumgartner; but in its main designs and in many of its details, the plan of the house was thought out by the Honorable and Mrs. W. D. Washburn themselves. But whoever



\$20,000, which Mr. Jordan put into the house, seemed a big sum to put so far away from town. Only a week or two ago—in spite of bad times—that same acre and a half, with the residence on it, changed hands for \$43,000; and the owner values it at \$45,000 to-day.

Minneapolis, being as it necessarily is from its position, the point of shipment and distribution to a very large tract of territory, has plenty of work to do in the way of storage and transferring of freight. We give in this issue a cut of the large six-storied brick railroad and general storage warehouse of Messrs. Scott & Wilkinson. This block, which is 66x140 feet in area, stands in a peculiarly central location for its special business. Directly across the street from it are the freight warehouse and offices of the N. P. R. R., while the warehouse itself stands on a private double track connecting directly with the C., St. P., M. & O. Railroad. At this warehouse Messrs. Scott & Wilkinson receive goods on consignment, by the car lot or otherwise, and unload, store, insure, (if desired) and deliver them in any quantities, to any railroad or business house in the country, on order



MINNEAPOLIS HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

mills of Minneapolis was 24,000 barrels. With these figures she not only stood as the greatest flour-making city in the world, but her output was greater than that of any other two cities in America combined. The total flour manufacture of New York and St. Louis rolled into one would not have made up the bulk of the Minneapolis production. But in the last twelve months the total daily capacity of the city's mills has again been increased, and it now stands at the enormous total of 29,760 barrels. The detailed list of the various mills (taken from the *Northwestern Miller*), with their respective capacities, is as follows:

WEST SIDE.		1884.
NAME OF MILL.	OPERATED BY.	BARRELS.
Anchor.....	C. A. Pillsbury & Co.....	1,200
Cataract.....	D. R. Barber & Son.....	550
Columbia.....	Columbia Mill Co.....	1,200
Crown Roller.....	Christian Bro. & Co.....	1,500
Dakota.....	H. F. Brown & Co.....	310
Excelsior.....	D. Morrison.....	1,200
Galaxy.....	Cahill, Fletcher & Co.....	1,000
Holly.....	F. S. Hinkle.....	275
Humboldt.....	Hinkle, Greenleaf & Co.....	800
Minneapolis.....	Crocker, Fisk & Co.....	800
National.....	Citizens Bank.....	150
Northwestern.....	Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Co.....	1,500
Palisade.....	Washburn Mill Co.....	1,500
Pettit.....	J. A. Christian & Co.....	1,300
St. Anthony.....	Morse & Sammis.....	500
Standard.....	D. Morrison & Co.....	1,500
Union.....	Morse & Sammis.....	500
Washburn A.....	Washburn, Crosby.....	3,500
Washburn B.....	Washburn, Crosby.....	1,000
Washburn C.....	Washburn, Crosby.....	2,000
Zenith.....	Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Co.....	800



MINNEAPOLIS.—RESIDENCE OF DR. F. A. DUNSMOOR.



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE CLARK HOUSE.

of the consignor. If the latter, however, prefers it they will rent space with privilege of trackage to him and allow him to handle the goods himself. In fact, they offer every facility for the safe and expeditious transfer and shipment of all classes of goods for the Northwest trade, as well as for the regular storage of freight of all kinds. Naturally a large part of their business consists in the handling of farming implements for the wheat-growing regions of Dakota and Minnesota, and it is to the manufacturers of and agents for this class of goods that Messrs. Scott & Wilkinson's warehouse should particularly commend itself.

## V.

## MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

The manufacturing and commercial record of Minneapolis in 1883 was so brilliant that the city was quite prepared to see a decrease in the figures of 1884. Some small declension would have been expected anyway; but looking to the general depression of business all over the world, in the last few months, the falling off might well have been something considerable. Yet as a matter of fact the manufacturing figures of the past year not only show no decrease at all over those of 1883, but an actual increase. In



MINNEAPOLIS MARKET BUILDING.

some branches the increase of output is conspicuously great; especially is this the case with Minneapolis' great industry—the flouring mills. The people of Minneapolis never tire of making calculations about their flouring industry, or of hunting round for some new light in which to look at their mills, and the colossal columns of figures attached to them. At the end of 1883, the total daily capacity of the flour

EAST SIDE.	
Pillsbury A.....	C. A. Pillsbury & Co..... 6,200
Phoenix.....	Stamwitz & Schober..... 275

Total daily capacity.....29,760

By the courtesy of the editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, the writer has been able to see an advance proof of the tables of the yearly receipts and shipments in the various lines compiled by the *Tribune* reporters from the books of the secretary of the chamber of commerce. The following list is a condensation of those tables:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat.....bush.	29,891,040	4,642,560
Corn.....bush.	475,800	58,200
Oats.....bush.	709,600	33,600
Barley.....bush.	191,293	43,200
Rye.....bush.	7,800	1,800
Flax seed.....bush.	172,000	13,500
Flour.....barrels.	102,642	5,333,375
Pig-iron.....tons.	8,818	1,133
Barrel stock.....car loads.	2,472	166
Coal.....head.	48,200	13,900
Coal.....tons.	229,943	103,349
Wood.....cords.	26,182	453
Meat, cured and dressed.....pounds.	4,189,750	450,263
Hay.....tons.	9,817	1,009
Brick.....bricks.	14,083,000	627,000
Lime.....tons.	17,650	4,500
Cement.....barrels.	60,810	3,475
Household and emigrant goods.....lbs.	7,391,800	4,915,530
Railroad iron material.....tons.	63,615	26,900
Millstuffs.....tons.	5,232	139,967
Lumber.....feet.	68,250,000	168,700,000
Merchandise.....pounds.	220,282,703	232,438,009
Farm and other machinery.....pounds.	28,794,039	30,936,935
Hides and pelts.....pounds.	1,104,080	3,078,129
Butter.....pounds.	95,500	161,670
Marble and stone.....pounds.	81,090,000	38,380,000
Sundries.....pounds.	32,080,000	62,640,000
Total.....car loads.	122,839	117,204



The shipment of flour from Minneapolis in 1883 aggregated 4,046,220 barrels. That was an increase of nearly 1,000,000 barrels over the previous year. This year's figures, however, show a total shipment of 5,333,375 barrels, or an increase of twenty-five per cent over last year's output. The following table gives a comparative statement of the flour received at and forwarded from Minneapolis during the last nine years:

	Received.	Forwarded.
1884.....	102,642	5,333,375
1883.....	208,388	4,046,220
1882.....	210,498	3,175,910
1881.....	262,500	3,142,974
1880.....	103,000	2,051,840
1879.....	130,900	1,551,789
1878.....	74,300	940,786
1877.....	33,200	935,544
1876.....	41,300	1,000,675

The receipts of wheat during the last year have been 29,891,040 bushels, against 22,124,715 bushels in 1883.

In lumbering, Minneapolis' second great industry, the shipments of the past twelve months show a very large increase over those of 1883. The total amount of lumber forwarded from the city in 1883 was 122,540,000 feet. In the year just closed the shipments have amounted to 168,700,000 feet. Nor does this nearly represent the actual increase in the lumber trade, for local consumption has been greater than heretofore, as a glance at the building statistics will show.

Again, setting aside the two mammoth industries in flour and lumber, the number of men employed in the various manufactures of Minneapolis has been considerably increased during 1884. The total cost of the manufactured products has been close upon \$22,000,000 (still exclusive of flour and lumber), which, it is true, shows an exceedingly slight decrease from the figures of 1883. Against that, however, it should be remembered that prices have been considerably lower this year, and it is safe to estimate that, had the prices of 1883 ruled through the last twelve months, the cost of the year's manufactures would have shown not only an increase, but an increase of at least ten or twelve per cent over that of 1883.

Elsewhere in this article short accounts are given of various new industries, and business institutions which have arisen in Minneapolis during the past year. One new manufacture there is, however, which deserves separate mention, and which, though adding nothing to the total of the production of 1884, gives considerable promise for the future. This is the manufacture of glass, with reference to which the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, in a recent issue, said: "The discovery that Minneapolis sand is most admirably adapted for the manufacture of glass of superior quality, and the simultaneous, almost instantaneous, provision of a plant for the immediate development of that discovery, mark a new era in the annals of the great manufacturing centre of the

Northwest. It has long been the flour city and the sawdust city, and now seems destined to be the glass city. With characteristic enterprise a company has been organized with ample capital. Nearly \$50,000 has been expended in erecting and equipping the works which, in a few days—considerably less than a year from the time the matter was first agitated—

gant prophecy, that if future operations bear out the results of the first experiments, Minneapolis may, with the enormous field which lies open to her in this line, in the very early future, possess a glass industry worthy to rank beside her flour-milling and lumbering. At present, the manufacture which ranks third in her list is that of iron goods—of railroad machinery, agricultural implements and the like.

In 1884 the various foundries and machine shops of Minneapolis employed nearly 3,000 men, and turned out goods to the value of close to \$8,000,000. Next to that, after a long interval, comes the sash, door and blind interest, employing 1,357 men and producing a total of \$1,737,000 worth of goods. The following table, taken from the columns of the *Pioneer Press*, gives the total results of the year's work in the different lines, together with the number of men employed in each. In this connection two facts of interest may be remarked as showing the healthful condition of Minneapolis manufacturing—several important new enterprises are on foot, in face of the prevalent dull times; this is fact number one, and the second is that outside of such business ventures, which are of necessity suspended during the winter, very few men are out of employment.



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE LINDLEY-SKILES BLOCK.

will be set in operation. At least one hundred and fifty men, mostly skilled hands, will be employed in the works. A second company has been organized, and hopes by another year to establish works, and



MINNEAPOLIS.—RESIDENCE OF EMERSON COLE, ESQ.

	No. Employees.	Total Product.
Foundries, machine shops and miscellaneous machinery, other than railroad and agricultural.....	994	\$2,534,000
Railroad machinery.....	1,250	3,500,000
Agricultural machinery.....	610	1,735,000
Sash, doors and blinds.....	1,337	1,737,000
Soap and rendering.....	100	1,200,000
Cooperage.....	886	1,649,150
Crackers, confections, spices.....	225	695,000
Furniture, caskets, organs.....	499	863,800
Beer.....	150	654,120
Boots and shoes.....	200	750,000
Printing, publishing, etc.....	390	775,000
Tin, copper and galvanized iron.....	157	342,000
Wagons, carriages, and blacksmithing.....	182	415,000
Drugs, paints and oils.....	95	375,000
Duck goods, tents, etc.....	282	452,000
Planing mills.....	152	200,000
Brick and stone.....	248	394,000
Trunks, show cases, etc.....	52	127,000
Bags.....	82	360,000
Woolen goods.....	230	375,000
Pork-packing.....	50	465,000
Shirts, clothing, etc.....	315	375,000
Cigars.....	200	240,000
Tanneries.....	40	200,000
Fences, wood-working, etc.....	180	210,000
Paper.....	80	170,000
Harness and horse goods.....	100	150,000
Brooms.....	32	110,000
Gloves, mitts, furs, etc.....	50	75,000
Boxes, wood and paper.....	55	48,000
Vinegar, pop and pickles.....	53	95,000
Roller skates.....	30	50,000
Jewelry and celluloid.....	25	83,000
Belting.....	12	45,000
Miscellaneous (not classified).....	40	60,000
Total.....	9,283	\$21,793,070

Nine years ago the entire annual cost of the manufactures of Minneapolis amounted to no more than \$3,776,133, since which time, therefore, it has increased sixfold. In 1883 there was an increase of about thirty per cent over the preceding year; and, as has already been shown, had it not

this is but the beginning," and, under the circumstances, it must be confessed to be a creditable beginning enough. Nor does it seem at all an extra-

ordinary thing, that if future operations bear out the results of the first experiments, Minneapolis may, with the enormous field which lies open to her in this line, in the very early future, possess a glass industry worthy to rank beside her flour-milling and lumbering.

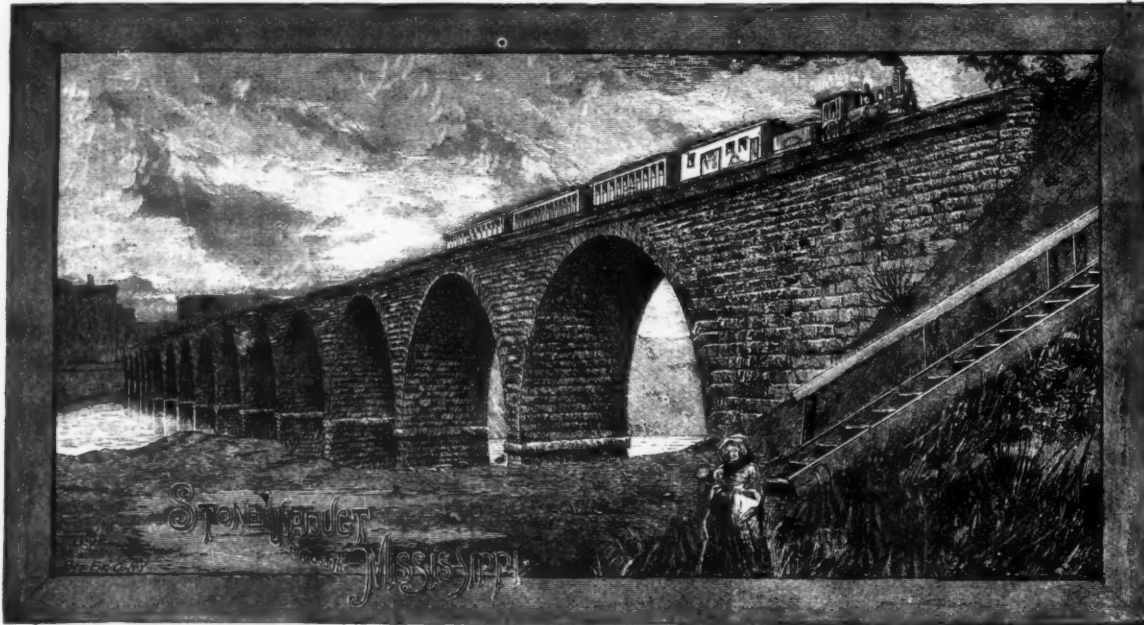


been for the general lowering of prices since then the past year would have shown an increase of at least \$2,000,000 over 1883.

Of the wholesale and retail trade of the city, the writer has found it impossible to arrive at any satisfactory estimate for the year just closed. The jobbing trade of 1883 amounted (or was estimated in the annual report of the secretary of the chamber of

and a couple of stables. Land which now sells for \$1,000 a front foot was then a useless swamp; and where now some of the most valuable blocks in the city stand was then periodically under water. When at length an enterprising man built himself a little store half a block west of Washington Avenue, on Nicollet, upon a rising knoll, people thought him mad, and he was obliged to build a narrow

which is rated by *Bradstreet's* (and at no less a figure than \$1,000,000) as the strongest house in its line in the Northwest. This firm, which has barely been doing business for a year, and so deserves a place among the prominent new business institutions of the city, is the member for Minnesota of the Associated Transfer and Storage Companies of the United States. The membership of the associa-



MINNEAPOLIS.—Stone arch viaduct for railway use at St. Anthony Falls; 2,300 feet in length; 65 feet above water level.

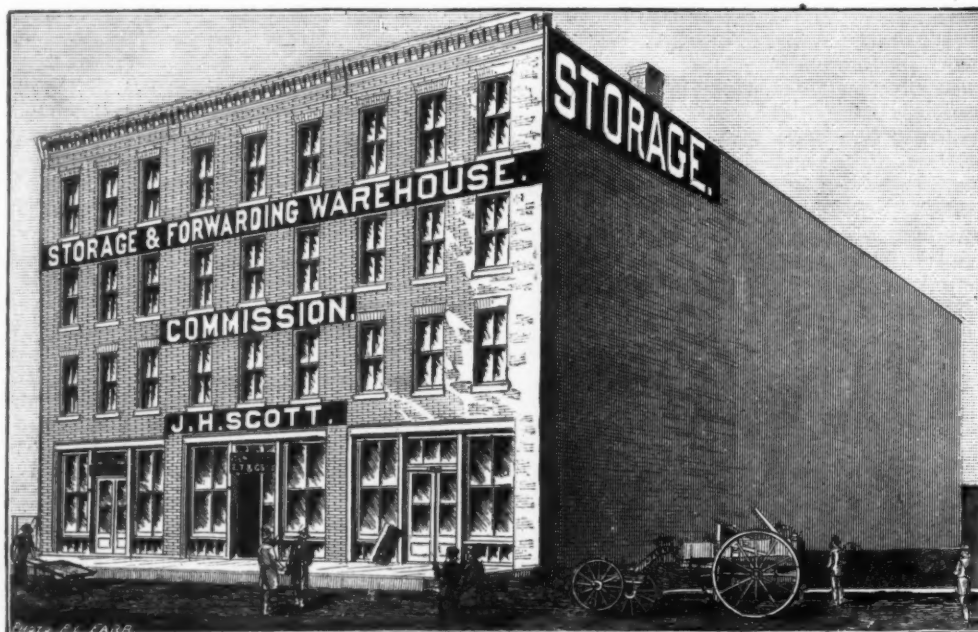
commerce as amounting) to a total, excluding the items of flour and lumber, of \$48,138,000; being an increase of over \$10,000,000 over the total of the preceding year. And it is safe to say that there has again been a large increase in 1884. In spite of the hard times and the much talked of dulness of trade in the latter part of the year, inquiries among a number of leading houses failed to bring to light any appreciable decrease in any instance from the trade of 1883. In many instances, a large increase was claimed; so that, taking into consideration the big addition to the number of the wholesale houses doing business, the aggregate trade of the city cannot but be in excess of what it was a year ago.

Less than forty years since, the whole town site of Minneapolis could have been bought for \$50. There are men now living in the city who had the opportunity of purchasing it for that sum again and again. To-day, the ground in her main avenues is worth in places \$1,500 a front foot. The pioneer settler on the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony, Col. J. H. Stevens—is among the best known residents in the city to-day. He can remember the time—and it is not very long ago either—when from his frame-house, down on what is now the resident portion of the city, he could see no dwellings but *tepees*, and when he saw no human face but those of red men, from week's end to week's end. Only seventeen years ago (as Mr. Marchant, of the real estate firm of Jordan & Marchant, told the writer,) there were no houses east of Washington Avenue but a lumber yard

plank sidewalk from his door down to the inhabited portions of the city to induce customers to come so far out of their way to visit him at all. In 1850 the total population of Minneapolis was none. To-day the city has a wholesale trade of \$50,000,000; its flour mills make nearly 30,000 barrels of flour a day; it has shipped during the past year nearly 170,000,000 feet of lumber from its saw mills; its facto-

tion is limited strictly to one firm in each State, and now possesses its representative house in each of the principal states in the Union. The object of the association (which is of comparatively recent formation) is, briefly, to secure as nearly as possible a uniform system in the conduct of the storage business throughout the country; and the being a member of it secures to a firm many advantages

to the facilitating of its business which are of considerable importance to large consignors. The warehouses of the firm of C. McC. Reeve & Co. are at 101, 103, 105, 107 and 109 First Avenue South, which is a thoroughly central position, in the heart of the busiest part of the city, and gives them every facility for conducting their business. There is a private switch in the building, and it has direct connection with each and all of the railroad lines centering in Minneapolis. The several members of the firm are among the best known and most conservative business men of the city. Though the house does a general warehousing business, including the storing, transferring and forwarding of any kind of



MINNEAPOLIS.—SCOTT & WILKINSON'S WAREHOUSE.

ries and work shops turn out some \$22,000,000 worth of goods a year; besides this flour and lumber; and it has a population of something over 100,000 souls. It is not much wonder that there are rich men and fine residences in Minneapolis to-day.

Mention is made elsewhere of the large business which Minneapolis does in the storing and transferring of goods; and in the firm of C. McC. Reeve & Co., general warehousemen, the city possesses a house

freight to all parts of the country, a specialty is made of the handling of flour and grain, and advances are made on any consignment of goods sent to the warehouse. Such a firm, established on so solid a basis as this is, and doing business on so large a scale, is of importance to any city in which it is located—of importance not only in the convenience it is to the merchants and manufacturers of the place, but also in the advertisement which it gives the town outside.



# VI. MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS NOTES.

## The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company.

In the East, where loans are comparatively hard to make and the rate of interest low, there are large amounts of money lying absolutely idle. Here, in the Northwestern States, there is a perpetual demand for money in sums of all sizes, for use in the development of the country, and for which a good rate of interest will be paid, and an excellent security can be obtained. The need of Eastern capitalists is a trustworthy, responsible and competent representative to select and secure these loans in the West for them, and to attend to the loans until they are collected. It is to supply this want of competent and responsible investing agents that the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company has been formed; of whose new building we give a cut elsewhere. The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company has been regularly incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, and especially under a law providing for the "Organization and Incorporation of Annuity, Safe Deposit and Trust Companies," which is framed so as to afford the greatest possible security to investors. To those who are in any degree familiar with Minneapolis affairs, or with the men of the State of Minnesota, a glance at the list of the company's officers and directors, in which every name is that of a man of well-known high character, good judgment and sound financial standing, would give a sufficient assurance of its reliable and responsible nature. Among the seventy stockholders appear, besides some of the best known men of this State, a number of prominent New England business men, and several of the leading banks of New England. But to people at a distance, who cannot be personally acquainted with the character of the company's officers and directors, a substantial assurance of honest dealing is given in the fact that a guarantee fund of \$100,000, in approved securities, is deposited with the auditor of the State of Minnesota. The company has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 and a paid up capital of \$300,000 with \$15,000 surplus. The capital is to be increased in the next few months, certainly to \$400,000, and probably to \$500,000.

Briefly, an important branch of the company's business is to invest money for Eastern and other capitalists, in first mortgage loans upon real estate security, either in the city of Minneapolis itself, or in the best farming regions of Minnesota. In this way it has put out over \$2,000,000 since its organization, a year and a half ago. The greatest care is taken to lend only to first-class and reliable borrowers, while by the provisions of the company's by-laws as well as by personal examination of the securities offered, no precaution is omitted to secure in every case the fullest and most excellent security. In the forms of all mortgages and notes taken for loans negotiated by the company every protection which the careful study of the best legal counsel could devise is afforded to the lenders. All titles of property upon which loans are made are guaranteed by this company.

All taxes upon property held as security have to be paid by the borrowers, and all such property has to be suitably insured in approved companies in favor of the mortgagee.

All charges are paid by the borrower, and there is absolutely no charge to the lender for making the investment originally, or for the collection of interest

or principal, or for attention to the renewal of insurance, or for the payment of taxes.

Any sum not less than two hundred dollars is received by the company for investment, and money can be remitted by draft on either New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Chicago. Loans are made in terms of from two to five years. All interest upon city loans, and (unless in exceptional cases) upon farm loans also, being collected semi-annually.

The company is also authorized to act as agent or attorney in fact in all cases, and in the same manner as an individual could do; and in this capacity it

with its construction. Mr. Cutter was the contractor under whose supervision the building was constructed. And no one who is at all a judge in such matters, and who examines the building, can help but acknowledge that a master hand and mind guided the work. Mr. Cutter's work in this line in Minneapolis has placed him at the head of his profession. His never failing attention to details and the honest carrying out of all the requirements of the contract and specifications, has been carefully noted by prominent property owners and builders here, who are always quick to discover these qualities

in a contractor; and the result of his Minneapolis work has been to place him in position to command a great share of the important work now going forward in this growing city. Besides the excellent work carried out by him on the Tribune building, we might mention, as work of a superior order, the building of the University Coliseum. Also the Sidle block, the Northern Pacific depot and the Bliss block. All of these can be classed as among the leading buildings of Minneapolis, either of which would be an ornament to any city.

So careful and painstaking is Mr. Cutter in all his work of construction that he enjoys the full confidence of property owners in this community; and, as a result, his services are sought by almost every one who contemplates the erection of buildings. In such important matters as the erection of a splendid block it is not so much the price at which the owner can have the work undertaken which influences his selection of a contractor, as it is to have a man at the helm of well tried ability and honesty of purpose.

In the work of the contractor there are often many chances of slighting the details, and doing work of an inferior character which would escape the eye of the architect or owner, and which might not be known for months after the occupation of the building, and long after it was too late to remedy the defect or obtain redress in damages. How many beautiful buildings are thus made faulty, and prove a constant source of annoyance and expense to their owners? Builders can invariably avoid this by giving their work in charge of contractors of known probity and responsibility.

In this connection we take pleasure in saying that never has the complaint of bad work been laid at the door of Mr. S. C. Cutter.

## American Hospital Aid Association.

One of the cuts which accompany this article is of the American Hospital Aid Association's building in Minneapolis, which has barely been finished a year. The association (formerly the Michigan and Wisconsin Hospital Company) have now three institutions in operation at Bay City, Mich., and Eau Claire and Stevens Point, Wis., respectively, besides this at Minneapolis. The idea of the association is a good one; and the fact that they will this year have admitted no less than 2,600 patients to their various

hospitals shows that it is pretty widely appreciated. By paying \$5 any man can obtain a ticket good for one year, during which time in case of any injury or sickness, he has only to show his ticket to be admitted into any of the association's hospitals, and boarded, lodged, nursed and doctored without any cost to himself, until he is able to go to work again. Medicine, moreover, is given to him free at any of the association's dispensaries, or sent free to him by mail, to any part of the country. To lumbermen, or those engaged about machinery, or in any occupation where the possibility of accident is always present, the association is a great boon; and



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE UTK BLOCK.

can pay taxes, collect rents, etc., and, in fact, take care generally of property for non-residents. It is also authorized to act as trustee, assignee, receiver, executor, administrator or guardian; and, finally, it is authorized to act as a Safe Deposit Company. By this it will be seen that it is established upon a broad and thoroughly reliable basis. That it will be a success the extent of its operations so far has already placed beyond a doubt, and it is equally certain that a capitalist at a distance who has had his attention attracted to the profitable field for this kind of invest-



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE WASHINGTON ROLLER SKATING RINK.

ment, which lies always open in the growing West, could not do better than intrust his money to the hands of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company.

The president of the company is Mr. E. A. Merrill, and the secretary Mr. E. J. Phelps, to either of whom application may be made for further information regarding the system and operations of the company.

## S. C. Cutter, the Building Contractor.

The description of the Tribune building, in another column, would seem incomplete did we not make special mention of S. C. Cutter's connection



indeed, a large number of leading lumbering and manufacturing firms in the three States now insist that their employees shall become members of the association. By paying \$10 a year, a man not only becomes entitled to all the privileges of a \$5 ticket holder, but also draws \$5 a week from the association during the whole period of his sickness; so that not only are he himself and his employer freed from anxiety, but there is a certainty of a regular income to support his wife and family during the time that he is not drawing wages. The association has twenty-five agents in various parts of the three States, to any one of whom application can be made for tickets, or to J. O. Waterhouse, who is the manager of the Minneapolis institution. The association is a thing which has been badly wanted in Minneapolis, with its large lumbering and manufacturing population, for some time; and before long the Minneapolis branch ought to be much better supported than the other three in Michigan and Wisconsin.

#### Millinery for the Coming Year.

In connection with our illustrations of Minneapolis in our New Year's number and the presentation we make of her business interests for the past year, it will not be out of place to write of something which particularly interests our lady readers. It is of millinery for the coming year of which we will speak. The millinery of the past year has already lost its attractions to our fair patrons and that of the coming year is already beginning to be talked of at their fire-sides. What will the coming bonnet be? Well, not being an authority on fashions, we cannot answer. But we can refer the ladies to one who is capable of replying to the question. We mean Madame Coe, the favorite milliner of Minneapolis. Leading ladies of this city say that she is always in advance of all others in this line. They regard her as the leader in her line of business and consider it quite in form to say: "I have ordered a hat from Coe's."

Let no one think that this distinction has been gained without effort and talent for the business. In this work-a-day world, where close competition enters into the conduct of all business, one cannot rise far above others without a rare combination of energy, enterprise and talent. Especially in the millinery line does it require special talent and taste to get above mediocrity. As a proof of this we have but to look around us and see the many wasted lives and ineffectual endeavor of thousands of women, who have launched out into the millinery business, not because they had any talent for it, but solely because it was a "ladies business." In no other line of trade do ladies more often fail than in this. Therefore, when we find one who has so eminently succeeded as Mrs. Coe has, we know at once that it is owing to a natural taste and special talents for the occupation. One must have this to properly blend colors with complexions. These artistic effects are not the result of accident, and no lady, desiring to succeed in the social world, dare trust herself in the hands of an unskillful artist of head wear.

A lady may naturally be beautiful in face and form, refined, educated and accomplished, but still be unattractive in appearance if she trusts herself in the hands of a dull and blundering milliner. How important is it then that all should be advised in this matter. Our lady readers should consult Madame Coe during the coming year for all information in regard to styles in millinery. Her address is 524 Nicollet Avenue.

#### Of Interest to Eastern Readers.

We often receive letters of inquiry from Eastern capitalists regarding investments in property in this locality and, also, in regard to the chances of making safe loans at good rates of interest. We take pleasure in referring such readers as wish information about Minneapolis real estate, and the placing of well secured loans in this city, to Mr. H. E. Ladd, the real

estate dealer, whose office is in room 7, Wood's block. He has had over eighteen years' experience in the handling of properties here, and has always been regarded by local capitalists as a conservative and safe man to deal with. His reliability is unquestioned. A large land owner himself, and having

investors or money loaners who cannot visit this locality in person. He gives personal attention to correspondence on all points pertaining to the above mentioned business. Capitalists who are looking to this Northwestern country for investment, would do well to communicate with him on such subjects.

Mr. Ladd has a large list of property on his books for sale, which embraces many of the best bargains in the city and county.

Minneapolis property, we may remark in this connection, has appreciated in value with wonderful rapidity during the past few years.

#### A Learned Physician.

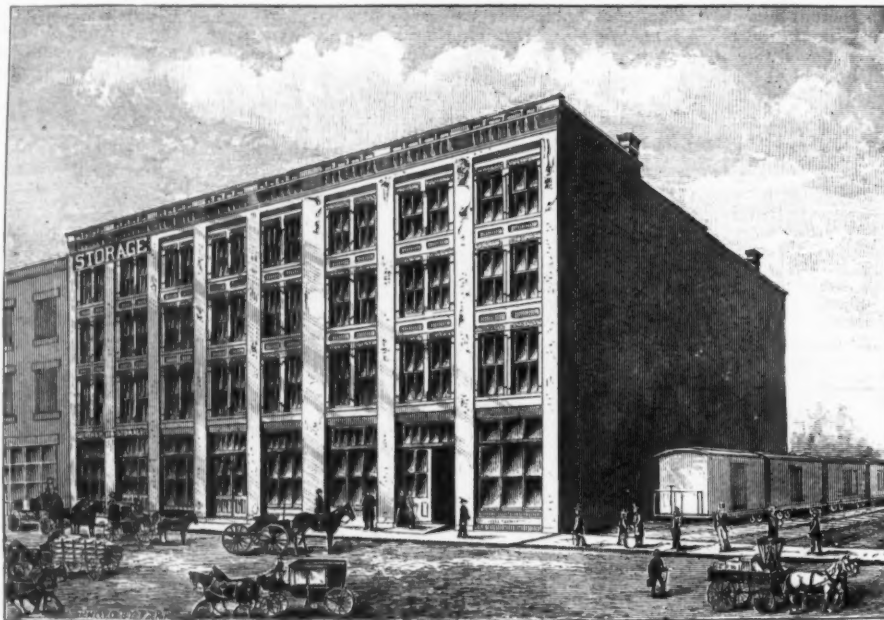
Dr. Lindley, located in the Lindley-Skiles block, on the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Seventh Street, is one of the most successful physicians of Minneapolis. He is family physician for the leading people of the city, and enjoys a social and professional standing of a high order.

#### Art Furnishing.

Just as one can gauge the amount of cultivation in any individual by the style of decoration of the room, or house in which he lives, so one can estimate the level of good taste in the population of any city by the class of furniture and decorative upholstery displayed for sale in its stores. A mining camp cannot support an art furnishing company, any more than Paris or New York will be satisfied with a stock in trade of deal tacks and arsenic green wall papers. Judged by this canon, it is evident that the taste of Minneapolis is fast emerging from the cheap chromo and dyed grass stage.

There is one store in the city which could not exist in any town which did not number among its citizens a large number of people of the highest culture. This is Messrs. Bradstreet, Thurber & Co.'s store in the Syndicate block. But a few years ago such a house would have been an impossibility so far west, and it is to-day on a level with any art-furnishing rooms in Broadway or Bond Street. Besides being a witness to the good taste of a section of the people of Minneapolis, such a store is also of immense benefit as a civilizing influence upon the rest, for to one who has never had an opportunity of studying the principles of artistic decoration, a first visit to such a place is a revelation.

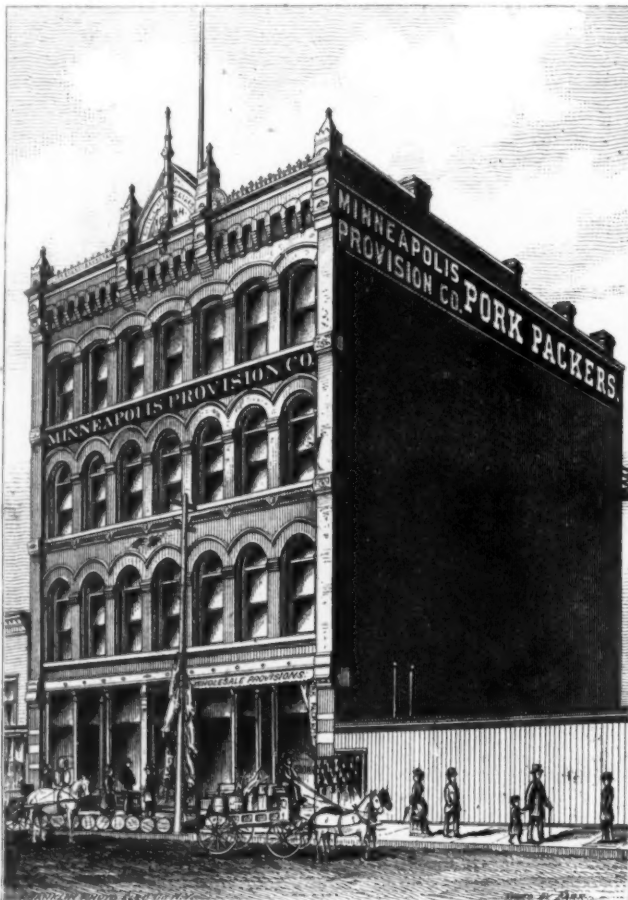
It is in fact less like a store than a studio, or the gallery of some laborious art-collector and dilettant. It contains, of course, the ordinary complement of plain, matter-of-fact chairs and tables, and so forth, necessary to any furnishing house, and a person who goes there to buy kitchen furniture can buy kitchen furniture here as well as anywhere else. But such things are not thrust aggressively into the foreground. On the contrary, which ever way we turn on entering the store the eye is met by a bewildering stretch of beautiful things, grouped in most artistic confusion—handsome plaques and rich vases of all kinds of ware, and showing every eccentricity of lip and handle; stately wide-mouthed pitchers of Genoa pottery and shapely majolica urns, delicate knick-knacks of Sevres and Dresden china, lovely colored Moorish-looking jugs, lotus, elaborately chased in East Indian brass work, cups and bowls of Worcester and Crown Derby wares, quaint flower stands of Doulton pottery, and long-necked flasks from Limoges. Intermingled with these are all manner of luxurious couches, ottomans and *tete-a-tetes*, covered in richly tinted tapestries, chintzes and stamped leather; bronzes, on costly pedestals; oil paintings, leaning against easels of carved woods, and mirrors set in elaborate frames of oak and mahogany, and draped with richly colored curtains. Everything together, making a vista of color and outline to delight the eye of an Alma Tadema, a Morris or a Long. Mr. Bradstreet himself has traveled, and is artistically inclined, and not a few of the carved pillars and mantels about the store embody ideas which he has gleaned from the carvings on the arches or rood lofts of old English and Italian churches. Altogether, a visit to the store will well repay the time spent upon it, and as



MINNEAPOLIS.—THE CAMP BLOCK.

a clientage which embraces men from all parts of the United States, who through him have entered into large operations here, has given him a prestige enjoyed by but few.

He makes a specialty of looking after property



MINNEAPOLIS.—MINNEAPOLIS PROVISION COMPANY'S BUILDING.

and placing loans for non-residents. He has the confidence of the moneyed men of Minneapolis, who place great reliance on his judgment and care in all matters of investment in real estate. His experience in the handling of properties in this vicinity has been so varied that he has gained a knowledge of values which few possess, and he is thus peculiarly fitted to give advice and act as agent for



marking a new era in the æsthetic cultivation of the Northwest it is well worth at least a passing note of commendation.

#### Steam-Heating, Gas-Fitting and Plumbing.

Mention has already been made more than once of the splendid new *Tribune* building, giving description of its interior finish, wood-work, fire-proofing, etc., etc., and in connection therewith we desire to make special mention of the most important conveniences with which the building is supplied, viz.: The steam-heating, plumbing, drainage and gas-fitting, which were constructed by Messrs. Martin & Taft, No. 304 First Avenue South. This firm are fast gaining a reputation for first-class work in their line. Among the large number of contracts which have been completed by this firm, some of the most important are the steam-heating of the State Prison buildings, at Still-water; the entire plumbing, steam-heating, gas-fitting and sewerage of the Grand Central Hotel; the residences of Mrs. McClure and Dr. Gilman, the fine brick block of McClure & Searle, all of St. Cloud. The State Experimental Farm buildings, in connection with the State University, the work of which was highly indorsed by ex-Gov. Pillsbury, a member of the regents committee, and also by Prof. Porter, of the State Agricultural Department, who resides at the State Farm buildings. Also the steam-heating of the residences of E. A. Merrill, F. W. Forman, Jas. McMullen, and I. C. Seely, of this city; the Bissell & Jackson block on Nicollet Avenue, Jacob Barge's Columbia, the Scandia Bank, the entire work of the new hospital building of the Michigan and Wisconsin Hospital; all with complete satisfaction. But such a list can never be more than the most meagre index to the whole volume of their work. It will suffice, however, to show the standing and reputation of the firm. No house in the Northwest possesses such perfect facilities for the carrying on of general steam-fitting work, and their appointments in the other branches of their business are equally good. Their stock of pipe-fitting and plumbing goods is of the fullest; and they are prepared at all times to fill diagram orders for pumps and engine connections, at the shortest notice. Besides these Messrs. Martin & Taft are agents for the Pierce steam-heating Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and carry a full line of boilers, radiators, registers, valves, etc.

It has already been said that the house is in the hands of experienced and responsible men, who employ skilled workmen and are endeavoring to give to the people a class of work that is reliable, and can be depended upon. All work intrusted to them will be promptly and thoroughly attended to. The firm carry a supply of all material used in their line, and are thoroughly equipped for filling contracts of any size. Special attention is given to filling diagram orders for all sizes of pipe up to and including eight-inch, as they have one of the largest and finest pipe-cutting machines in the West, which is running constantly, and can fill orders on short notice. They are at all times pleased to furnish estimates, plans and specifications, and to confer with architects, owners and contractors.

#### The Minneapolis Provision Company.

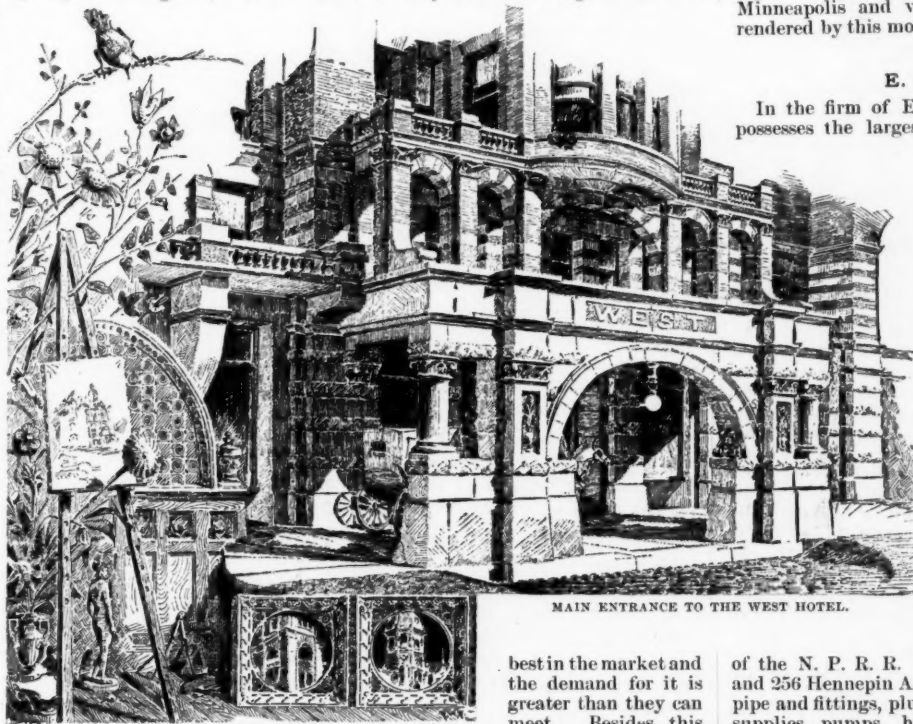
Among the new industries which have arisen in the city during the last year must be mentioned that of pork-packing. It has not yet attained any very formidable growth, as there is as yet only one house engaged in the business. That house, however, is a large one, — the Minneapolis Provision Company, of whose main building a cut is given with this article. Besides that fine five-storied brick block, which covers an area of 48x70 feet, and occupies a position in the very centre of business Minneapolis, the company have a large slaughter-house further out, and a couple of refrigerators, (which cost them

\$6,000,) out on the Omaha Railroad track, which have between them a storage capacity of fifteen hundred barrels. The operations of the company are by no means confined to pork-packing, though that is their chief business and in it they kill a hundred hogs a day. All the machinery and appointments for the various processes of cutting, curing and packing are as perfect as modern ingenuity and lots of money could make them. They have already worked up a



MINNEAPOLIS — THE WEST HOTEL.

large wholesale trade, which is by no means confined to the limits of the city, while the retail department in the ground floor of the block does as large a business as any butcher's store in the city. They have a sausage department and complete rendering works. The lard they make is recognized as the



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE WEST HOTEL.

best in the market and the demand for it is greater than they can meet. Besides this they do a considerable business in cattle and beef. It will be seen that Mr. Byrnes, the proprietor of the company, has made good use of his time and has rapidly placed himself on a solid, business-like and first-class basis; while the success which has met his efforts in every direction seems to promise Minneapolis a large development of this profitable business in the future.

#### An Extensive Glass House.

Of individual structures finished in Minneapolis during the year, unquestionably the finest is the West Hotel, a \$1,500,000 house, of which it would be use-

less to attempt any detailed description. It is simply one of the finest hotels in the world. It is as imposing in appearance as the London Grand, as sumptuously fitted as the *Splendide* of Paris; and rivals, in the perfection of its arrangements for the comfort of its guests, any of the great hotels of New York. One of the items alone in the list of expenditures on its construction is sufficiently significant. The stained glass alone (without the ordinary glass-work) for the windows cost \$10,000, and the glass was worth the money. It was put in by the firm of Steele, Forman & Ford, of Minneapolis, who carry the largest stock of glass of any house west of Chicago and are the only exclusive glass house in Minneapolis. Though a new firm, they have had the contracts for nearly all the leading blocks and business houses and many of the best residences built in Minneapolis this year. Amongst others, besides the stained glass of the West Hotel, they have fitted the new Chamber of Commerce, the *Tribune* building and the Bliss, Kasota, Sidle, Bissell-Jackson, Kalkhoff, Weaver, Lane, Hille & Cirkler, Hurst, Cooper, Lyman Bros. and Channell's blocks, and the residences of Dr. Dunsmoor, Judge Jones, C. F. Powell, Robert Conkey, Charles Robinson and L. J. Olds. They have also gained a large business outside the city. In fact, they are doing the largest business of any firm in the Northwest. Their goods are all received direct from manufacturers, which not only gives them an advantage in price over all competitors here, but lessens the breakage, as there is no second handling between them and first hands. To give an idea of their immense stock and variety, we only have to add the fact that they carry from 10,000 to 15,000 boxes of glass in stock constantly. The firm is composed of William E. Steele, F. B. Forman and Theo. Ford. Warehouse, 109 and 111 South Second Street.

#### Dr. Spinney.

On another page we give a fine engraving of that handsome business block, corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street South, occupied by the I. O. O. F., Dr. Spinney and others. The doctor is widely known throughout this country as an eminent physician. His successful treatment of chronic diseases is as astonishing to scientists as it is gratifying to his patients. Thousands of the afflicted of Minneapolis and vicinity are grateful for services rendered by this most successful physician of the age.

#### E. T. Sykes & Co.

In the firm of E. T. Sykes & Co., Minneapolis possesses the largest plumbing and steam and gas fitting house in the State of Minnesota.

The firm was started originally five years ago under the name of Sykes & Andrews, but something less than a year ago Mr. Sykes bought his partner out and since then the name of the firm has been E. T. Sykes & Co. Mr. Sykes has done the plumbing and sanitary engineering for some of the finest new blocks in the city; amongst others the Kasota, Webb, and Eastman blocks, the Washington Roller Rink, the Chamber of Commerce building and the handsome residence of W. W. McNair. But the business of the firm is by no means confined to the city. It has a large connection in Fargo and Duluth as well as in a number of other neighboring towns, and away out along the line of the N. P. R. R. The stores and offices are at 254 and 256 Hennepin Avenue, where a large stock of iron pipe and fittings, plumber's and steam and gas fitters' supplies, pumps, hose, sewer pipe, fire-brick clay, etc., etc., is always on hand. Messrs. Sykes & Co. make a specialty of work in making connections with sewer and water mains and guarantee perfect protection against sewer gas.

#### W. A. Barnes & Co.

As will be seen in their advertisement in another column, Messrs. W. A. Barnes & Co. give some of the most substantial citizens of the Northwest and Eastern States as reference as to their reliability and responsibility. They are one of the leading real estate firms of this section.



### A Popular Millinery Store.

One of the most popular milliners in Minneapolis is M. A. Blaisdell, corner of Eighth and Nicollet Avenue. She occupies the corner store in the Bliss block, a handsome structure, an engraving of which we give on another page.

### The Clark House.

On another page will be found a fine engraving of the Clark House. Mr. Byron Towne is the proprietor, under whose management the house has steadily gained in popularity. It is the best \$2 a day hotel in Minneapolis.

### The Minneapolis School Furniture Co.

Among the new business institutions of Minneapolis, one which deserves chronicling is the Minneapolis School Furniture Company, of which John Paulson is president and treasurer, and S. W. Peregrine vice president and superintendent. The company has not yet really settled down to work, but, when it does settle down, it appears to be going to do it in earnest. It is just completing, at considerable cost, a large factory at the corner of Twenty-Seventh Street and Thirty-fourth Avenue South, which, besides the main three-story brick building, 86x124 feet, also includes a 50x75 feet foundry, and a 50x80 feet warehouse, both of which are of brick, as well as extra dry kilns adapted for all kinds of lumber, and with a capacity of drying 20,000 feet at once. The N. S. I. W. have just finished two steel 40-horse power boilers and a large automatic engine for the company's factory, and Robinson & Carey, of St. Paul, have furnished the company with first-class machinery. The company, immediately on starting in, will employ fifty skilled workmen, using first-class material and making its own castings from the best Scotch pig-iron.



One of the main features of the new company's manufacturing will be the Patent Challenge Automatic School Seat (a cut of which is given above). The chief recommendations of the seat are that it is more durable, more convenient, and less liable to get out of repair than any other seat in the market; while it has the further advantage of taking up less room, so that a larger number of pupils can be accommodated on these seats in a given space than could be on any other. The only objection to it would seem to be that it works so delightfully that pupils will be tempted to spend their time in continually rising up and sitting down in their seats instead of attending to their lessons. It makes rising up and sitting down a pleasure. Though the invention is so recent, yet it has already received one signal recognition of its merits. Mr. Peregrine recently obtained the contract for the furnishing of seats to the whole of the new \$40,000 High School building at Brainerd. This, too, when he had three of the best seats in the United States in competition against him.

Mr. Peregrine is already in possession of other patents for various improvements in school furniture, and has sixteen claims, besides that for the Challenge Automatic Seat, now pending. One of these is for a patent adjustable desk, to be affixed to the automatic seats, which can be raised or lowered to the amount of three or four inches for convenience in reading and writing. One point about the new desk which will at once commend it to teachers, who have profited by bitter experience of other desks, is that it can never be so much raised as to act as a screen for the pupil from the teacher's eye. Whether this fact will commend it so much to the pupils, may be doubtful; but after all pupils do not ordinarily have much to say in the ordering of their school furniture. Another advantage in the adjustable desk is that it

can be taken off the seat altogether at pleasure, so that the school room can be used for lecturing or other purposes, without any change of chairs.

From this it will be seen that the new company starts in with a good deal in its favor. It is going to work in a thoroughly business-like way, and has, moreover, several peculiar and exclusive manufactures, one of which, at least (the automatic seat) has already received the stamp of official approval. Under these circumstances it is more than likely to be a success, and unless the authorities see fit to go out of their way to avoid patronizing local talent and local manufactures, (which it is not the habit of Minneapolis authorities to do,) Messrs. Paulson and Peregrine are likely to play no small part in the furnishing of the schools of Minneapolis and the Northwest in the future.

### VII.

#### A BEAUTIFUL SUBURB.

The beautiful chain of lakes around Minneapolis has long ago earned for it a wide reputation as a summer resort; and the influx of Southern visitors every summer has formed no inconsiderable factor in the prosperity of the city in the past. Of late years, however, Minneapolis has been growing at such a headlong pace that a formidable danger has arisen of those lakes which lie nearest to the city being swallowed up in the encroaching wilderness of bricks and mortar and frames. To guard against this, two precautions have been taken. In the first place a board of park commissioners was formed, who, liberally supported by the city, have taken energetic steps for the formation of an elaborate park and boulevard system, with the result that Minneapolis is now assured, no matter how fast it may grow, of having ample spaces of green park-land always reserved for the public in its midst, as well as over thirty miles of shady and ornamental boulevards. In the second place, the private owners of real estate in the southern and western districts of the city (those being the quarters in which the nearest lakes lie) have tacitly conspired together to withhold their land from the common market and reserve it solely for first-class residence property. By these means the brand has been snatched from the burning, and the most beautiful section of the city's environment saved from the desecration of being hemmed in and overrun with unsightly shanties and cheap tenements,—a fate which, with a less determined opposition, would most assuredly have overtaken it.

Conspicuously successful have these measures been in the case of Lake Harriet; a lovely piece of water, set deep in groves of oak, almost three-quarters of a mile by a mile in area and scarcely four miles by an air line from the busiest part of Minneapolis. Yet, although so near the city, and though the horse cars and steam motor run right up to its shores, it remains to-day a beautiful lake with grassy and tree-clad shores, and only at long intervals an isolated residence standing back from its banks. The property around the lake is in the hands of only five gentlemen and has but quite recently been placed in the market at all, under the name of Remington Park. Even now a large section of it has not yet been platted. One of the finest tracts of land upon the lake, a stretch of some two hundred and fifty acres, upon the south shore, which is the property of Gen. Reeve, is still innocent of corner-stakes and meridians. Gen. Reeve's own residence has stood upon it for some years, but no other houses have been built nor has any portion of the ground been offered for sale. The next division to that—the fifth—upon the southeast shore, which is owned by Mr. E. A. Merritt, was platted last year, but has just been replatted and the large residence lots are already selling rapidly. Similarly with the next division on the east—a city ward—side, which is the property of Mr. H. B. Beard. These three gentlemen between them own almost the whole of the property on the lake shore, and hold enough land, when fully platted, to make several thousand fine residence lots.

But persons intending to build expensive houses are apt to be suspicious of new districts, especially when so near a city as this is. However good the

present intentions of the various proprietors might be, however careful they might be in selecting their purchasers, that alone would not give intending builders any positive assurance that the lake could be preserved for any length of time as an ornamental pleasure resort, or that its shores would always be reserved only for the best kind of residences. The new resident might wake up some morning and find a healthy infant Coney Island started at his very doorstep. But this the proprietors have permanently guarded against; and by the generous method of making the city of Minneapolis, through the board of park commissioners, a present of the entire lake, together with a strip of land around its edge, averaging one hundred and twenty-five feet in width. One condition was attached to the donation, and that was that the city should commence the improvement of the shores of the lake at once and, at the opening of spring, should immediately set to work to transform the strip of as yet wild grass and woodland into a handsome boulevard drive around the entire circumference of the lake. To this purpose the park commissioners are going to appropriate \$75,000. The boulevard, in its entire circuit, will be as nearly as possible three miles long; and \$75,000 is a good big sum to put into three miles of boulevard one hundred and twenty-five feet wide. The strip of land, however, to be thus improved will not have an even width of one hundred and twenty-five feet throughout. It must average that, but it rests with the park commissioners and their surveyors to define its exact outlines. It will in some places, where the banks are steep, narrow down to fifty or sixty feet; then, when a level sweep of open beach is reached, it will widen out to two hundred or two hundred and fifty. Immediately next to the waters' edge will run a rim of level grass sward. Outside that will pass a broad macadamized driveway, edged with sidewalks, and bordered on either side with trees and shrubbery, so as to be at once picturesque and shaded. Minneapolis has plenty of parks and boulevards,—more of the latter than any other city in America—but in all its thirty miles of boulevard there will not be a more beautiful or pleasanter driveway than this around Lake Harriet. That at least is the opinion of the president of the board of park commissioners.

The shores of the lake themselves are very well adapted for such a scheme. In some places the banks rise steeply from the waters' edge to a height of fifteen or twenty feet; then they will slope gradually down to a smooth expanse of beach only a foot or two above the highest level of the lake. Through the greater part of this extent they are wooded to the very brink. Groves of oak and bass wood, maple and elm, hang in places right out over the water. The boulevard, therefore, will not have to wait for its shade until trees can grow from seedlings along its sides. The trees are there,—and magnificent, stately old trees they are, many of them,—and it only remains for the surveyors to use them to the best advantage. In places, again, the slope of the beach into the water is very gradual, so gradual that for a hundred feet and more from the edge there is at no time more than a foot or so of water; though in the centre the lake is of an unknown depth, and a ninety-foot lead has failed to find bottom. In these places where the water is so shallow it is the intention of the park commissioners to fill in with earth, and by stealing an acre or two from the water (which, out of its seven hundred and odd, it can easily spare), gain considerable additional space for their boulevard. The cost will be trifling for so immense a gain; and, even if it were likely to be expensive, with \$75,000 to start upon, it could be afforded. From this it will be seen that the future of the lake itself is safe. Nature has made it beautiful, and man—in the shape of a board of commissioners—means to do his best to help Nature out. The nigger-minstrel and side-show element, the merry-go-rounds and papier-mache cows, will find no resting place upon its shores. To them it will be a wilderness and a valley of death. But to the rest of the community the result will be that a residence on the banks of Lake Har-



riety will, other things being equal, have an advantage over one in any other part of Minneapolis.

But, with all its retirement and woodland beauty, Lake Harriet is still to be a part of Minneapolis. Remington Park is intended for no isolated summer resort; it is to be simply the finest suburban residence portion of the city. To achieve this end,—to make it, while still preserving its natural beauties, an integral part of Minneapolis,—rapid and frequent connection with the city is necessary. The horse cars, as already said, run right up to the shores of the lake within, that is, a couple of blocks of the actual waters' edge, having their lake side terminus in the very centre of Mr. Merritt's (or the fifth) division of the park. This is in the southeast corner of the lake. For those living on the northern and western shores communication will be equally direct by means of the steam motor. The motor line already runs along the northern shore and down the western side, and the grading is now in process for an extension of the line around the southwest curve and along the southern side and thence in an almost direct line to St. Paul. When this is completed, every point in Remington Park, every residence upon the shores of the lake, will be not only but a few minutes' ride from Minneapolis, but also less than half an hour from St. Paul. Besides this there is already direct telephonic connection with Minneapolis, and before the coming summer similar connection will be made with St. Paul. A business man, therefore, will, upon the shores of Lake Harriet, be practically within as easy reach of his office as he would if living but a few blocks away. He will have the advantage of living upon a leafy and breezy lake shore, and yet, for all business purposes, will still be within the city limits. He will be considerably nearer to his office in the heart of the city than is a New York business man who has his dwelling house on, say, the East River and Sixtieth Street. The road from the city to the lake, moreover, passes through the best portion of Minneapolis. There is no Goat-town or Shanty quarter to go through; it is all good residence property the whole way, and a visitor in driving out to the lake passes by some of the finest private residences in the Northwest. There can hardly, then, be any question as to the popularity which Remington Park will attain as a residence quarter among the best class of the city's business men.

There remains to speak of the actual qualifications of the lots in the park property—in the way of elevation, dryness, etc.—for building purposes. One of the owners, Gen. Reeve, has (as already mentioned) been living on the shores for some time,—over thirteen years in fact. When he first went to live there he shot deer upon his front lawn, and has watched his dogs hunting wolves away from the side door of the house. But the wolves and the deer have followed in the tracks of the Indian and have long melted away before encroaching civilization. By this time, then, Gen. Reeve ought to know something about the merits and demerits of the lake side as a residence quarter, and nothing would induce him now to leave his house upon the lake for one in any part of Minneapolis or its environs. The ground around the lake is considerably higher than the actual site of the city, so that the air is purer and clearer and from almost any point in the park limits a house will command a splendid view of the city spread out upon a map on one side and on the other of a broad expanse of woods and lakes and farm land. The immediate neighborhood of the lake is not absolutely level ground; but it rolls and undulates in gentle rises and falls. This fact, together with the slope towards the city, and the elevation which the land possesses over the surface of the lake, insures good drainage and prevents the stagnation of water and the creation of any swamp or marsh lands. In spite of the surrounding woods and the body of water so close at hand the position is not a damp one; and, while being infinitely cooler and more open in summer than any situation in the city, it is no more damp or chilly in winter. Of the beauty of the site to the

eye there can be no question. It is beautiful now with its lake, its oak groves and its wide, sweeping view of farm land and city; but when the boulevard is completed, when the lake is carefully taken care of by the city, and continually studded, as it will be, with pleasure boats, and when handsome residences have arisen among the trees, it will be still more beautiful than now. In the way of amusements those who live on the lake will have all the advantages of a city and a summer resort together. Within easy reach of the theatres and so on of Minneapolis, the lake will always be inviting them to a sail or a fishing expedition (for the lake is well stocked with black bass and pickerel), at their very doors; while the boulevards will supply the most tempting of driveways and strolling places imaginable.

Mention has already been made of Messrs. Reeve, Beard and Merritt as being the chief proprietors of the Lake Harriet property. The section of two hundred and fifty acres owned by Gen. Reeve and his son, Maj. C. McC. Reeve, has not as has been already said, yet been platted. The proprietors like it too well as a homestead to put it upon the market in a hurry. The house in which the general and his family live was built twenty-five years ago,—when Minneapolis had only 5,000 inhabitants,—by a retired New York merchant, who selected the spot for its natural beauty in preference to any other spot in the State.

The property, which is known as Sunnyside Farm, is one of the most highly cultivated pieces of land in the State, and on it Gen. Reeve has, amongst other valuable blooded stock, a herd of Jersey cattle whose reputation is widespread. In the coming summer Gen. Reeve intends to plat a section of not more than eighty acres. The remaining one hundred and seventy will remain as Sunnyside Farm and his own private property.

The largest of the park proprietors, however, is Mr. Henry B. Beard, who owns the whole of the first, second, third and fourth divisions of the park, being the whole western and northern shores of the lake, as well as part of the eastern; in all some five hundred acres. The entire tract has been platted and again replatted to accord with the arrangement for the boulevard made by the surveyors of the board of park commissioners. It was with Mr. Beard and another gentleman, a friend of his, Mr. C. S. Amberson, that the idea of the boulevard and city park originated; and the main features of the scheme have been drawn up under Mr. Amberson's direction. When the extension, mentioned above, of the steam motor line is completed, no lot in all Mr. Beard's section will lie more than two or three blocks from the track. In the whole extent of the five hundred acres there are of course lots with every variety of situation and view, as fine as any on the lake and probably not to be equaled in the neighborhood of any inland city of the size of Minneapolis in America. Though it has been said that the whole of the first, second, third and fourth divisions of the park are in the hands of Mr. Beard, as a matter of fact a part of the second division is owned by Messrs. Channel & Haywood, real estate firm of Minneapolis. The second division is on the Northwestern shore of the lake, and contains some sites as pretty as any in the whole of Remington Park.

The part in the hands of Mr. Merritt is known as the fifth division of Remington Park, and has just been replatted, and the lots under the new arrangement are now being offered for sale. In all, Mr. Merritt owns a tract of, as nearly as possible, one hundred and twenty acres, which is divided into six hundred and seventy fine residence lots, with broad streets and avenues separating the blocks. The Hennepin Avenue street car line terminates in the very centre of his property, in which every street and avenue has been carefully graded at considerable cost. The lots are all for sale on easy terms, and at long time; and seeing how recently they have been offered to the public the sale of them has been rapid.

One block of seventy-five lots has been purchased

from Mr. Merritt by Mr. E. M. Holway, whose purpose it is, as with the other proprietors, to reserve the ground only for the best kind of residences. Negotiations are now in progress for the building of a large hotel upon the shore of the lake in the coming spring. An hotel will be a necessity; and the owners of the property are fully aware that it is to their interest to have none but a really first-class house, built on a large scale and run as a specimen of the best type of summer hotel. The chances are now that the arrangements will be concluded within a few weeks, and that work will be commenced as soon as the breaking up of winter will permit. Then with quick and frequent connection with the city; with its beautiful boulevard and shady walks; with good and ample hotel accommodations for visitors, and with the perpetual attractions of the lake itself, it will be strange indeed if Remington Park and Lake Harriet have not become by the end of the summer of 1885 about the most popular residence section of Minneapolis.

#### THE MINNESOTA STONE COMPANY.

The fame of the North River blue stone is well enough known in the East. It has long enjoyed the reputation in all the larger New York and New England cities of being for certain purposes considerably superior and no more costly than any other stone in the market. In New York City itself it is actually the only stone employed for sidewalk purposes, as well as being very generally used in building. For steps, door-sills, base-courses, and similar uses it stands beyond comparison as the best stone in America, being harder than any other stone, and more durable, as well as possessing the important advantage—not shared by granite, gneiss, or any other stone known to builders—or of never becoming slippery by long wear. The Minnesota Stone Company, whose offices are in room 26 of the Wood block, at 319 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, is the only firm which handles this stone in the Northwest. Within the last year the company has done a large quantity of work with the blue stone in the city and it has been used for the purposes for which it is best adapted in many of the best buildings in Minneapolis; amongst others in the Chamber of Commerce building, the Tribune building, the City Hall, the Brackett block, as also for the recent large improvements on Hennepin Avenue. The stone is quarried in various places in New York and Pennsylvania; the main supply for the Minnesota Stone Company being drawn from the large quarries in Ulster County, New York. Besides its wide adoption in New York City for flagging and sidewalk purposes, the stone is employed, again almost to the exclusion of any others, in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Providence, Boston, and indeed in nearly all the large Eastern cities. A fact which experience has made to be generally recognized among builders and architects is that, in consequence of its greater hardness and durability, a much less quantity of this will answer the same purposes, and with more satisfactory results, than a greater thickness of any of the ordinary stones. It is usually estimated that two inches of this has as much wear in it as four of any other material. The general agent and manager of the Minnesota Stone Company is Mr. Wm. F. Van Voris, who should be addressed at the office of the company. Mr. S. M. Hewitt is president, and Messrs. N. H. Winchell and J. A. Wolverton, secretary and treasurer respectively, all of whom are among the prominent citizens of Minneapolis.

UNDER President Colby's management the Wisconsin Central Railroad is becoming an important feature in the transportation systems of the Northwest. Formerly it was only a local road in the interior of the State, which might almost have been said to begin nowhere and run to no place. Mr. Colby's first move was to build to a Lake Superior terminus at Ashland and to a connection there with the Northern Pacific. His next effort was to get into St. Paul, and in this, too, he has been successful. Access to Milwaukee and Chicago is still had over the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, from a point thirty-two miles west of Milwaukee. It does not need much prophetic foresight, however, to predict that the Central will soon go into those cities on its own track.

#### ST. PAUL GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Manager Scott announces the following list of attractions for January at the St. Paul Grand: BOSTON IDEALS, January 5, 6, 7. RAG BABY, January 8, 9, 10. FREDERICK WARDE, January 12, 13, 14. QUEENE, January 15, 16, 17. GILLETTE'S SECRETARY, January 19, 20, 21. JANAUSCHEK, January 22, 23, 24. YOUTH, January 26, 27, 28. CARRIE SWAIN, January 29, 30, 31.



## A GREAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Charles Carroll Curtiss and the Curtiss Commercial College.

For one special branch of education Minneapolis is conspicuously well equipped. The Curtiss Business College, the main establishment of which is in Minneapolis, though it has a branch nearly as large as the parent trunk in St. Paul, has a reputation which reaches far beyond the boundaries of the two cities and of the State of Minnesota. The proprietor of the college, Mr. Charles Carroll Curtiss, was born at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., in August, 1837, and is, therefore, only forty-seven years of age to-day. He was educated first at the Clinton Academy and then at the Albany Normal School. While yet a pupil at the latter place, however, he was engaged in teaching elsewhere to earn the wherewith to meet the expenses of his education. In this way he spent two years teaching in the House of Refuge, New York City; and immediately on leaving Albany he accepted the post of principal of the Union Public School at Tarrytown, N. Y.; thence he went to act as superintendent of schools at Sing Sing. There he remained for two years and then left to take the position of accountant to the International Fire Insurance Company, of New York City, which he filled till '65; after which he was once more tempted back to teaching by Mr. Stratton—one of the founders of the Bryant & Stratton chain of International Business Colleges—who induced him to take charge of the Bryant & Stratton College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whence he was transferred, in the following year, to the similar institution at Brooklyn.

By this time his name and the nature of his work were becoming widely known in educational circles, and in the spring of '67 he was waited upon by a deputation from the committee of the Oswego, N. Y., Normal School, who persuaded him to go and establish a commercial department in connection with that school. The compliment of this request was the greater, inasmuch as it was the first recognition by the State schools of the value of commercial education. Two years subsequently, when on a chance visit to Rochester, Minn., he was prevailed upon to accept the post of superintendent of the Rochester city schools.

During the year which he spent in that position he received frequent visits from Prof. Phelps, who was then principal of the Winona Normal School. Prof. Phelps was much struck by the nature of Mr. Curtiss' system, and at length prevailed upon him to leave Rochester for the purpose of establishing a commercial department in connection with the Winona schools. This Mr. Curtiss did, and continued to act as superintendent in his new home for three years, when the other two Normal schools of the State—viz., those at St. Cloud and Mankato—were similarly placed under his charge, and he retained the active supervision of all three until the time of his coming to Minneapolis.

When Mr. Curtiss first opened his college in Minneapolis in 1874, it was in a single upstairs room on Bridge Square, and with an attendance of one pupil. To-day the college fills the whole of one floor of one of the largest blocks in the city—the Sidle block—and has an annual attendance of almost five hundred pupils. When one considers of how recent growth

the population of this region is, and that the majority of new settlers do not naturally come West until after their business education is completed, half a thousand pupils a year is really something to boast of. But, as we have seen, the whole course of Mr. Curtiss' life-experience has been such as to peculiarly fit him to carry on successfully the work he has taken in hand. To the best methods of business training he has given the close study of more than a quarter of a century. As a result of that study and that experience, Mr. Curtiss has evolved and perfected an entirely new system of commercial education; a system which he has incorporated in a detailed and elaborate text-book which he has reserved for the exclusive use of his own college. The advantages of his method cannot be attained in any other institution in the country; and that the method has advantages no one who studies it can doubt, while the success which has attended its employment gives it conclusive proof.

The key-note of this system is the idea that the only way a boy can learn to do business is by doing

ing, filing, transferring and settlement of all kinds of business papers; in the writing of all kinds of business letters; in the computation of interest and discount with the aid of only such data as would be furnished to him in business. He is, in fact, not only trained but *practiced*.

The college itself is not in the least like a school. In Mr. Curtiss' own words, it "governs itself," without the imposition of any harsh disciplinary rules. And this, if not of any direct assistance in teaching a student to buy and sell, has the important indirect result of making him take kindly to his work.

Lastly, just as he makes his pupils use their own faculties in the brain-work of the training and makes each individual rely on his own resources, so, in the formation of a student's handwriting he endeavors to do it, not by artificially cramping, but by developing the natural movement of the muscles. The Curtiss system of penmanship is known and used in the public schools not only of Minnesota but of other states. This system he has lately supplemented, or, rather illustrated, in a series of large writing charts,

which he has *recently* published and which so obviously surpass any similar things previously in the field that they have been at once widely adopted in schools and colleges. A glance at one of these charts would better explain the characteristics of the professor's system than columns of written explanation. But, as already stated, his chief object is to conform the movements in writing as nearly as possible to the natural movements of the hand and arm. Instead of telling a pupil that such and such a letter consists of so many curves and so many straight lines in such and such directions, and relations to each other, and then making him build up his words piece by piece; instead of that he shows the pupil what are the natural movements of the hand and arm when left to themselves and then shows him how to form these into letters and words with as little check and deviation as possible. It is, in fact, a deductive as opposed to the ordinary inductive method; and the result is an easy, rapid and distinct, and eventually a *running* hand.

So many departments of labor are now open to young women in the business world, that technical training schools for them have become a necessity.

This college has been the first commercial school in the West to make adequate provision for the business training of young women. Its several departments afford them equal facilities with young men for becoming proficient in the transaction of business affairs. It employs several lady teachers and numbers among its students a great many lady pupils. Bookkeeping, shorthand, type-writing and telegraphy, which are thoroughly taught in this college, have opened there wide doors to young women, leading to positions of independence, comfort and self-respect.

By this it can be seen that the success which has attended Mr. Curtiss and his college has not come by accident. It has been worked for with hard work and good. From one pupil to five hundred in ten years is a rapid growth, but no more rapid than the college has deserved. Nor is the end yet; and looking at the past it is impossible to say what measure of success may not await Mr. Curtiss in the future, or how great the college may grow, which is already a pride to the city in which it stands. Lady graduates of the college are filling many useful positions in business houses.



C. C. Curtiss

it. It is not sufficient to set a boy down among a score of others in a class, put a text-book in his hand and leave him to copy out cut and dried formulae and statements of results for a few hours a day, for ten or twelve weeks, and then let him loose upon the world. Such a boy is not a trained business man any more than a scientist who sits in his closet and dissects fishes is a trained fish merchant. Mr. Curtiss refuses to merge the individual in the class; but each student follows his own course irrespective of the rest. In the text-book referred to above, no results are given which the student can arrive at for himself by a mental process, and the automatic copying of dead forms is impossible. The pupil is taught to use his own faculties, not to trudge placidly along the path which others have worked out for him, and to take everything for granted as he goes. The result is that when a student leaves the college at the end of a year, (for that is the full term, though pupils are taken for less,) he has been to all intents and purposes engaged in business for months; he has gone through a systematic training in the mak-



## A Missouri Elopement.

There's a racket and riot at early dawn,  
In bedroom and sitting-room, yard and lawn;  
The mother is yelling: "Pa, Sally's gone!  
And the hired man's missing! They've done eloped!  
Their beds ain't mussed, nuther! When them two sloped  
Must 'a been 'fore midnight!" "The blank you say!  
I reckon they're twenty miles away."

But there's lots of sense in a rural dad,  
And the farmer reasoned: "I vum it's bad!  
Some things come high, but they must be had!  
He's got the gal, an' I'll let 'em slide;  
But they must be married! There'll be a ride  
Fur the preacher! He'll ketch 'em, an' say his say,  
Ef they're twenty—or thirty—miles away!"

There's a mighty poor road from Lexington town,  
A shabby old highway leading down;  
And there, in the light of the early morn,  
A steed as sorrel as ever was born  
Was seen to pass; he was full of corn.  
And that was the reason his heart was gay,  
With the dominie twenty miles away.

"Huddup! You old rackabones; make a break!  
There's a lamb of the flock with her soul at stake!  
Show your speed, now, you rascal! show how it's done!  
We've got to catch 'em by set of sun;  
It must be before bedtime I make 'em one!"  
So spake the dominie, grim and gray,  
With the couple, as yet, ten miles away!

Splash and splatter and rattle and thud,  
Through creek and puddle and gravel and mud;  
"Huddup, you old rascal!" The morning breeze  
Bore over the meadows the awful wheeze  
Of the foundered gelding. He wanted ease  
In his style of running. He showed decay,  
With the dominie only five miles away!

"Huddup! I tell ye! Whoa! There they are!  
Clasp hands! Stand still now, ye sinful pair!"  
And the dominie married them there, and then  
Turned the head of the sorrel steed homeward, and when  
He met the farmer, "It might have been  
Wuss," said the husbandman. "Anyway,  
The gal's right—an', dominie, here's yer pay."  
—New York Star.

[WRITTEN FOR THE NORTHWEST.]

## THE YOUNG EMIGRANTS.

Story of Frontier Life in Dakota.

## CHAPTER III.

## BREAKING THE SOD—THE PRAIRIE FIRE.

Next Sunday the neighbor from Illinois came over as his wife had promised. The first thing he said, after greetings were exchanged, was: "You'd better plow a fire-streak around your house as soon as you can get to it." Will asked what a fire-streak was.

"Four or five furrows to stop a prairie fire from running up to your house and burning everything you've got," replied the farmer. "May be there won't be any fire within ten miles of here, but you'd better not take any risks." He went on to explain that there are two seasons in the year when the danger of prairie fires is great—in the spring, when the warm weather has dried the old grass, but has only just begun to start the new grass, and in the fall, when the summer's growth of herbage has become brown and easily inflammable.

"But who starts the fires?" asked Will.

"Nobody knows. Sometimes hunters or land-seekers, who neglect to put out their camp fires; sometimes a match thrown in the grass after a man has lighted his pipe. A fire once started will travel before an ordinary wind about as fast as a horse will trot. One of these fires came mighty close burning up a town last spring. The people only saved their houses and stores by turning out in a body, forming a line, and fighting the flames with carpets, brooms, old boards and anything they could get hold of. There wasn't much of a wind at the time and they sort of beat the fire out."

The neighbor, whose name was Burchard, offered to trade work and double teams with Will in breaking. He had been a year on his claim and had made a pretty good start.

"You'll want to put in some oats and potatoes on the sod and make a garden. That's about all you can do besides the breaking the first season on a claim. If I was in your place I wouldn't try to break too much land. Better go sort of slow and put in your spare time working for wages, so as not to get cramped for money. Many a man's been ruined by undertaking to do too much in a new

country and paying the money-lenders two per cent a month for the means to live on and to harvest his crop."

"Two per cent a month," exclaimed Will, "why, that's twenty-four per cent a year. Back in York State farmers can get all the money they need for seven."

"Yes, but this isn't York State. If you complain about the high rate of interest to men who lend money in Dakota they will most likely answer that they are not here for their health. You just keep out of debt, and you'll come out all right. I've been through the mill. I was sold out once by the sheriff, back in Illinois, because it was so easy to borrow money and so hard to pay it back with the big interest that had rolled up. I tell you, twenty-four per cent, or twelve per cent, will beat any farmer in the long run."

Mr. Burchard offered to sell Will a cow and let him pay for it in day's work during the harvest season. "You needn't pay any interest on the debt, either," he added. He seemed thoroughly kind and helpful, and Will at once accepted his offer. Next day the cow and her calf were transferred to their new owner. Will built a sort of corral of poles hauled from the cottonwood grove on the river, and penned the animals up at night. There were a number of things of immediate necessity that had to be bought, among them a plow and a harrow. Some stock of grain had to be provided for the horses and for seed, and more provisions laid in for the little household. Will's cash reserve dwindled down to seventy dollars during the first two weeks on the homestead.

"It's all outgo and no income," he said one evening when the little store of money had been counted and hidden away. "I don't see how we are going to live. We'll have nothing to sell off the place until next year. Meanwhile, we must keep on eating. Luckily, we won't need many clothes, for we've got old ones enough to last, but there are a lot of things I shall want on the farm."

The young emigrants were confronted thus early with the problem which bothers so many homesteaders in the new regions of the West who exhaust their means in getting the first start upon their land. They saw no way out of the difficulty at first, but Mary, with a woman's faith in the future, was sure a way would be opened in good time. And so it was, for before Will had finished his breaking work on his own and the Burchard claim, they heard that a school teacher was wanted in a neighborhood ten miles away, where there were enough families to start a public school under the liberal laws of the Territory. Mary got the position, and went to board in the family of a country storekeeper, who had laid out a town in which his was the only building, but from which he expected great things when the new railroad then building should reach the place. Will was to "keep bachelor's hall" and get on in loneliness the best he could, but his good friend, the young Englishman, insisted on his coming to stay with him at his ranch, as he called it. Stanwood had lived in Montana, where every habitation in the country is called a ranch. He had an eccentric German servant, who acted as cook, laundress, stable boy and man-of-all-work. His house was a one-story structure, but much more commodious than most dwellings in a newly-settled country. It contained five rooms, built so as to inclose three sides of a quadrangle, having the open side toward the south. The living room was partly carpeted with rugs of buffalo and deer skins, the seats and backs of the chairs were made of antelope skin, and there were two big couches covered with robes of the same material. On the walls were numerous antlers, a rack of guns, some photographs and a map of Dakota. What most arrested the attention of the guest, however, was a case of books in one corner, containing nearly two hundred volumes of standard works. The stable was a half-subterranean affair, running under the side of a hill, and was flanked by enormous straw stacks. Stanwood had bought two sections of land from the

railroad company and had got title to the government section lying between by buying out pre-emptors, so that he held a tract three miles long by a mile wide, lying on both sides of the river.

"I am going to have a solid mile square of wheat this year," he said. "Besides, I shall have forty acres in oats and forty in barley, and I'm going to try some Indian corn. I believe it will grow here as well as in Northern New York."

The fire-streak was the salvation of all the little property of our young settlers. One day late in May they saw a black cloud on the southern horizon. The new grass had begun to show, but it had not yet overtopped the sere herbage of the previous year. The cloud moved rapidly towards their house, spreading out on the right and the left. At its base they could soon see a line of flaming tongues that licked up the dry grass. On and on came the cloud with the fiery feet. It seemed to the young imaginative girl like a horrible living monster bent on their destruction. Would the little streak of brown furrows around their home stay its progress? Their puny defense seemed like a dike of sand in the path of a tidal wave. As the fire approached they saw that the volume of smoke was out of all proportion to that of the moving flames, which covered but a narrow belt, and speedily licked the ground black and bare of the dry grass. When the fire reached the strip of plowed ground it was powerless to cross over, but ran around it and passed on, leaving the house in safety. The flames were finally checked by the little stream a short distance away. The house and the bit of unscathed sod around it looked like an island in the midst of an inky sea. In a few days, however, nature had hidden all traces of the fire with the new grass, which grew all the faster because of the destruction of the old herbage which cumbered the ground.

The summer passed away very rapidly for our young emigrants. Mary finished her three months of school, and received much better pay than is usually given for teaching country schools in the East. Will was busy every day, working for farmers in the neighborhood with his team, or breaking and seeding on his own claim. He was surprised at his own capacity for work. "It must be the Dakota climate," he said. The summer weather was often very warm, but the air was dry, and there was always a brisk breeze blowing. One could work in the sun with the mercury at ninety with less discomfort than in the East when it stood at eighty.

Many settlers came into the neighborhood that summer, so that by fall the prairie was pretty well dotted with their little unpainted houses as far as the eye could reach. A branch railroad was being constructed, and people made haste to get possession of the land within a few miles of the track. There was talk of a station only a mile from Will's house. If it should be established, Will was told that his claim and his sister's would be worth ten dollars an acre in two years' time.

The financial problem seemed solved for the present at least by the aid of the money the brother and sister had earned during the summer, though a part of it went for the expenses of harvesting and threshing their crop of oats and for constructing a granary to hold the grain. They looked forward to the winter, however, with some dread. Much of the bright fall season was spent in making preparation for the long, cold weather. A bank barn was built, in the cheapest manner possible. In fact, the material was mostly straw which Will got from his own threshing. A few uprights and some poles to hold the roof were about all the lumber that went into this curious structure. Will's adviser and neighbor told him it would be warmer than the best frame barn he ever saw in York State. Then the house, which was only a mere shell of a shanty, had to be lined inside with sheets of thick building paper, and then lathed and plastered. The latter was an expensive job, for lime had to be bought and a plasterer brought from the town. A well was dug and fitted with an old-fashioned bucket and windlass—an apparatus that



could not freeze up. Will had to hire some help to get his forty acres of breaking backset before the ground froze, so as to be ready for a crop of wheat in the spring, but he more than made up for this outlay by taking a small sub-contract for grading on the railroad, by which he earned nearly a hundred dollars after paying off his helper. The secret of getting on in Dakota, he found, was expressed in one word of universal use in the Territory, "rustle." To "rustle" implied to be energetically busy at something all the time; to put your whole heart and your whole muscle into whatever you did. To be a rustler was to be a vigorous, hopeful, stirring fellow, and it was about the only complimentary title in vogue in Dakota. There seemed to be two classes of settlers in the country, those who "held down claims," and expected to make money by the rise in the value of land if they could only manage to subsist for a year or two, and those who evidently came to stay and who took hold of any work that there was to do, all the time improving their places and looking forward to becoming independent land owners and farmers. Of the former class many gave up the effort to hold their claims after a few months and drifted back to their old homes to give Dakota a bad name, when their own shiftlessness and lack of reasonable forethought was the only cause of their want of success. Among the men of the latter class who had been two or three years in the Territory, Will did not meet one who had not prospered. He soon made up his mind that it was a good country for a hard-working man and a bad one for lazy people. This is what he wrote to three or four young men in his old home who wanted his advice about coming West, and this and much more he wrote to a certain young lady to whom he indited a long epistle as regularly as Sunday came round.

The bright Autumn days lasted well into November. Very little rain fell and the clear air had a remarkable exhilarating quality. Out-door work was easily done in such an atmosphere. On Sunday the brother and sister usually drove to town to attend church. They made some pleasant acquaintances and felt that they were not quite out of the world. Their larder was helped out a good deal by the ducks and prairie chickens Will shot. He killed one antelope, but these shy animals had pretty much disappeared from the region by fall. The buffalo had gone long before, but had left what Mary called their tombstones, in the shape of the white skulls that dotted the prairie. Around ponds and water holes these skulls were abundant, showing that the last instinct of the dying brutes was to find water.

The flowers never failed on the prairie, until the frost came. Every month brought new varieties into bloom. It seemed as if kind nature was striving to make up for the absence of trees by decking the green sod with marvelous displays of color. Mary made an herbarium of an old congressional document and without any effort at seeking rare specimens, she had by the end of September collected one hundred and thirty varieties, most of them nameless and unknown in the East.

Will had intended to break five acres on each of the two tree claims so as not to have it to do in the spring, but he could not possibly find time before the ground froze. There was so much work threshing the oats, digging the potatoes and getting ready for the winter. He sold half of his potato crop for a very low price, but the money counted towards paying for groceries. Another modest source of income was the butter which they sold from the milk of their cow. Butter brought a good price in the town, the settlers being for the most part too busy to make any, and buying for their own use from the stores, which got their supply from the creameries in Iowa. Everybody seemed to be bending all his energies to growing as much wheat as he could, to the neglect of all other farm products.

*To be continued.*

BOB BURDETTE, the humorist, always waxes his moustache before he begins to lecture. *The Morning Journal* says "he does this to enable his audience to see the points." We thought perhaps it was because he didn't want people to call out: "Down in front!" — *Yonkers Statesman*.

## OUR LETTER BOX.

### Pend d'Oreille Division Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

I presume nothing is being done by the operations of the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad that will tend to lessen the value of the bonds of the Pend d'Oreille division.

R. D.

The interests of all bondholders are carefully protected by the management.

### A Good Agricultural Paper.

GLENWOOD, MASS., Dec. 9, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

I should like to have you inform me of the name of some good agricultural paper suited to the Northwest, as I shall probably settle there in the spring.

J. W. TWITCHELL.

The *Farmers Tribune*, published at Minneapolis, Minn., is a well edited weekly newspaper, which gives special attention to agricultural matters.

### A Good Place For a Tailor.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 14, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

Can you tell me of a place in the Northwestern country where a tailor could get a good run of business doing custom work.

H. F. J.

Not long ago the *Murray (Idaho) Sun*, printed in the new Cœur d'Alene gold mining country, published the following item: "Murray is probably the only town in America without a tailor, and the first knight of the goose who ventures to come in here will be decorated with gold bullion."

### Construction Work on the N. P. R. R.

PUUXSUTAWNEY, PA., Dec. 15, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

Please inform me in your next issue how much of the Northern Pacific road is completed and what is being done between Superior City and Ashland. Also what has been done on Cascade division.

W. D.

The Wisconsin division between Superior and Ashland is practically completed. The little work remaining will be finished so that the road will be opened to traffic early in the spring. On the Cascade division about seventy-five miles are completed at the eastern end and a little over twenty-five at the western end. Work is in active progress.

### Sugar Beets in Dakota.

NEW SALEM, DAK., Dec. 18, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

The enormous size of the beets raised on the warm soil of Western Dakota, the past season, leads me to ask why it would not pay to establish a beet sugar factory. What is your opinion of the suggestion?

NEW SETTLER.

Our opinion is not favorable. We suppose that at least \$1,000,000 have been thrown away in this country in experiments in beet sugar-making, and we doubt whether there is now one successful factory in operation. The beets can be raised and the sugar manufactured, but the cost is too great for competition with the cane sugar made in Cuba by cheap negro labor. We advise the raising of sorghum in Dakota, but only to make syrup enough for home consumption.

### Wanted—An Opening for a Tin Shop.

LUDLOW, MCKEAN CO., PA., Dec. 10, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

Do you know of a new and thriving town in the Northwest, where two young men, tanners by trade, could make a profitable investment in the tin business, and hardware. Can invest \$2,000 cash and a set of tools. Like to get into a good farming and fruit-growing country, as there are four or five others who are wanting to go along with us and invest in a farm.

How soon would you advise us to start. If you would be so kind as to answer us, you would do us a very great favor, as we are in real earnest to go.

THEO. WERTHMAN.

We request such of our readers in the Northwest who know of a good opening for a tin shop to correspond with Mr. Werthman. He and his friends are

the sort of emigrants which dozens of new communities would be glad to secure.

### An Impatient Stockholder.

KINGSTON, ILL., Dec. 18, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

I send subscription to THE NORTHWEST for another year. I have lived in hopes that I might live to receive a dividend on my preferred stock to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but have almost given up hope. I see that they are earning almost \$1,500,000 per month, and I think if the officers and big bugs of the management would be satisfied with reasonable salaries, etc., the stockholders might get something. What do they do with the money? Are they expending it for new roads? If so, what do we poor preferred stockholders get for it? I should be glad to know.

G. H. HILL.

The surplus of earnings for the last fiscal year was paid for new equipment, which was necessary to transact the business of the road. Salaries are not large; on the contrary, they are moderate compared with those paid on other important roads. The building of the Cascade branch increases the property of the stockholders to the extent of the land grant earned and the road built, which will ultimately be worth twice the amount of the bonds issued for its construction.

### Wants a Location for a Vegetable and Poultry Farm.

116 EAST 115TH STREET,  
New York, Nov. 24, 1884.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

I have a family of five, a boy of fourteen and the other ten. I have decided to emigrate westward. I possess but \$1,000, and would not go but for the sake of my boys. I have experience in raising vegetables and poultry, and desire to take a government claim, and devote it to the raising of these branches of farming exclusively.

Is the money I have enough, and would it fit me out till the profits come in? Would it pay if no help is hired? Can eggs and poultry and vegetables always find ready market at good prices?

WM. D. CALLENDER.

A thousand dollars is rather a small sum with which to go West with a family of five, take up a claim, build a house and barn, buy a team, wagon and implements and start a poultry and vegetable farm; but you can do it if you are very economical, and are prepared to endure some privations for the first year. You should look for a location near some growing town, in order to have a home market for your products. You will find the government land all taken for distances of from five to ten miles from such towns, or even further. There are sometimes chances to buy out a homesteader for a little more than the cost of his improvements. We would recommend the vicinity of Bismarck, Mandan, La Moure, Lisbon or Jamestown for a location. These points are all in North Dakota. If you want to get a homestead quite near the railroad, and trust to the near future for the growth of towns, Western Dakota would suit you. See our letters on the settlements in that region, in December number, and in this and the following issues. The publication of your letter will perhaps bring you correspondence which will help you to a decision as to a location.

### Business Openings at Minnewaukan.

MINNEWAUKAN, DAK., Nov. 30, 1874.

*To the Editor of The Northwest:*

You, no doubt, frequently receive letters of inquiry as to good openings for different branches of business. I would be pleased to have you take into consideration the fact of our needing a strictly first-class general store, with capital of not less than \$10,000, and a man that has had Western experience, full of indomitable energy, vim and good judgment.

To the right man I know of no better opening than we offer here, and submit the following reasons to enable one to clearly see the advantages:

We are surrounded on three sides by an excellent agricultural country, extending north seventy miles to the Turtle Mountains, and the Big Coulee country, west to the South and West Antelope valleys and Mouse River country. The former must have not less than five hundred settlers that are now dependent on Devils Lake City, which is twenty miles further for them to drive than it would be here, and not less than three hundred settlers in the Mouse



River country, who now divide between one hundred and ten miles to Devils Lake City and one hundred miles to Bismarck, and with the completion of our road to this point, we shall have equally as good railroad facilities as either of the other places, with from ten to twenty miles less for freighting. There is no town of importance nearer than Jamestown, and that is ninety miles distant. This distance, with the start we now have of thirty-nine buildings and twenty-five miles ahead of the railroad, will certainly add to our rapid growth. We have now only two small stores and neither of them could load a wagon for winter supply on account of limited stock, and their prices are, as usual in such cases, beyond a reasonable profit. Limited supply and inferior grades. We are favorably situated at the extreme west end of Devils Lake, which is fifty-five miles long and from one to fifteen miles wide. Fish are abundant, hunting excellent. The lake supports two steamers, one of which, owned by Capt. Hermann, cost \$32,000. The water in this section is strictly A 1. We are sixteen miles from Ft. Totten, on the Sioux Indian Reservation. If my means would permit me, I would not hesitate to embark in this enterprise myself, as I think it the best opening I have seen in eighteen years' mercantile experience.

My hotel is at last completed, at an expense of over \$20,000, and I think it is a credit to any country, as it is strictly modern in all its appurtenances. Electric bells, marble washstands, plate glass front, large rooms, high ceilings, and wide halls. Fed over one hundred here Thanksgiving evening, and all were seated comfortably in the dining room. We have a thrifty set of farmers and stock-growers, and this, being the permanent county seat, cannot fail to be one of the leading business towns in North Dakota.

I will be glad to furnish information pertaining to the Devils Lake country, and especially to Minnewaukan.

R. R. WISE.

#### PROSPECTS OF SPOKANE FALLS.

From the *Spokane Falls* (Wash. Ter.) Review.

Spokane Falls can boast of very many things that make it pre-eminently the most attractive and conspicuous place in the grand expanse of country which constitutes the great and glorious Northwest, and also has advantages that no other one place possesses. A little diamond, surrounded with a picturesqueness of country that cannot be surpassed in the broad hemisphere, it is an attraction to the eye of the stranger and a spot beloved beyond all others to those who have sojourned any length of time in its limits. Of all the places under the sun that bards have woven a spell about with song and romance, there is not one that can forestall it in points of beauty, and, to generations yet unborn, it will possess a fascination that time cannot erase. Located by its founders upon the banks of a brawling river, carrying away to the far sea Nature's sweet beverage, the like of which in purity the alchemist, with all his weird science, has never successfully succeeded in counterfeiting, it presents to the visitor a perfect ideal picture of a thriving, progressive place, peopled by an intelligent race, where the thrifty populace, not blinded by the selfishness of avarice in the pursuit of the civilized man's god, that generally makes them forget all things else, have taken advantage of the situation and built up about them a city that is a pleasure to themselves and a surprise to the stranger, and which will endure forever as a monument to the industry and tenacious push of the settler in this land of great promise and great achievement.

Possessed of a power furnished by Nature, unlimited in extent and as perpetual as the evolution of the sun, it presents opportunities for manufactories that will be accepted by capitalists in years to come. There will be no pall of black smoke shutting out from humanity the life-giving rays of God's illuminator of day; no shroud of inky, lung-poisoning soot to blot the fair work of man, nor blacken the green herbage of the earth. No. The blue sky will canopy the earth, cleanliness will mark the exterior of the place, and the cold snow of winter can come and retain the immaculateness of its creation, marred not by the vomited vapors of the blazing furnace. Yet these great mills, with their ponderous and intricate machinery, will go steadily on, moved by that never ceasing power that is equal in strength to that produced by the cooking of the same water, and doing just as great an amount of work. At some date the

consumption of manufactured articles by a dense population throughout this section will make a demand for factories and manufactories of all kinds, and the many advantages held out by Spokane Falls will force them to locate here.

#### OUR NORTHWESTERN EXCHANGES.

ALL of the Montana papers have made vigorous protest against the proposition to lease a portion of the Crow Indian Reservation to a cattle syndicate. The *Helena Herald* discusses the whole question of granting government leases of tracts of public land to stock-raisers, as recommended by the St. Louis Cattle Convention, and finds good grounds for objecting to the plan. Much of the public domain now supposed to be valuable only for grazing purposes, will in time, the *Herald* believes, prove suitable for cultivation. Immense agricultural districts in the settled regions of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota were once supposed to be good for nothing except stock ranges. The desert recedes constantly and the influx of permanent settlement seems to bring a change of seasons. A lease system would lead to final ownership of immense tracts by corporate monopolies. The employees of the great cattle companies would obtain titles under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and transfer them to the companies. Syndicates would get a grip on the country that would retard settlement and leave little show for poor men.

"Stock-raising," the *Herald* concludes, "is a great and valuable industry, and should be fostered by every good government. But the leasing of lands will not increase the growth of native grasses or enable the country to feed any greater number of cattle, horses and sheep. It should continue to be the policy as it always has been, to preserve the public domain for permanent settlers. Leasing of large tracts of land for grazing purposes would operate to retard settlement hardly less than the Indian reservations."

THE Valley City (Dakota) *Times* recently led off in a discussion of the exemption law of that Territory, which to say the least is exceedingly liberal. The *Times* says: Some of the arguments used against the law are that the exemptions are too high, and tend to exert a desire of dishonesty on the part of debtors, where it would not exist if the amount of exemptions were less; that if less, Eastern capitalists would feel safer in making investments for the purpose of improvements and for loans. The arguments used certainly have weight, and as the exemptions in Dakota are largely in excess of other states and territories that have passed through the same feeling of a lack of confidence by the outside capitalists that we now do, it may be that another year will witness another law in place of the one now in force.

THE La Moure (Dakota) *Chronicle* speaking of the growth of that young town, says that two fine brick blocks have recently been erected, a commodious school house and a large number of dwellings, and that about 30,000 acres of land, in the immediate vicinity of the place, have passed into the hands of settlers or investors. La Moure is situated in the James River Valley, at the present terminus of the Fargo & Southwestern Railroad. Its position makes it a natural commercial centre, and it is backed by a fertile farming country.

THE Port Townsend (Washington Territory) *Argus* thinks that the people of interior Washington would suffer most by the forfeiture of the land grant for the construction of the Cascade Branch Railroad. It says: "Direct railway outlet to Puget Sound means for them far more than it means to the people on this side—everything, in fact, material to their prosperity. If they can stand the result, the people here certainly should not grumble." Our own view is that one section would be as injuriously affected as the other. They both need a connecting artery for their further growth. As long as they are separated by a mountain wall which can be crossed only by pack animals in the summer season, their development must be greatly hampered.

SOME sensible remarks are made by the Colfax (Washington Territory) *Gazette*, on the railroad question. It says: "We have no faith in the opinion so frequently expressed that if the Northern Pacific does not

build the Cascade branch without the grant some other company will. This is taking the matter too far into the future. Our idea is that the road should be completed within the life-time of the present actors in this great drama, so that the sturdy pioneers who braved the perils of the plains, and who have for years past been groaning under the burden of exorbitant freight charges, might be benefited and allowed to bask in the sunshine of prosperity for at least a short time before they die. It is our honest belief that the completion of the Northern Pacific to tide-water on Puget Sound will be the means of securing more reasonable rates of freight and fare for this section, and it seems to us this 'is a consummation devoutly to be wished.'"

THE Kittitas *Localizer*, published at Ellensburg, in the Upper Yakima Valley, has an abiding faith that the future capital of the State of Washington will be established in that town. Olympia, the present territorial capital, is in the extreme western part of Washington. Ellensburg is probably as near the geographical centre and the center of population as any place of importance, and with the completion of the railroad over the Cascade Mountains, it will be on the great artery of travel between the interior and Puget Sound.

"TO TACOMA," says the *Tacoma News*, "the speedy completion of the Cascade division means the realization of all reasonable hopes that may have been based upon this contingency. The vexatious delays that have occurred in the completion of the Northern Pacific and the desperate local struggles encountered, have been met and overcome, and the triumph of Tacoma and of Puget Sound against all enemies and all rivals is complete. Still, no exaggerated ideas of miraculous growth or speedy metropolitan grandeur should be indulged in or countenanced. Tacoma and her sister cities are growing fast enough; it would seem that they have rather anticipated in their commercial systems the population and business of the sound region. We do not need an addition to our merchandising facilities so much as an increase in manufacturing and development in many industries which will employ labor, and lay the basis of solid and substantial communities."

THE *Pioneer Press* says: "The sum total of the business concerns of all kinds which have come into existence in St. Paul during the twelve months is eight hundred and eighty-one, whereas last year the number recorded was only five hundred and eight. These figures were obtained from the books of Bradstreet's mercantile agency, in which the names of all the proprietors of the new establishments are recorded and rated for business purposes, and are therefore reliable. The list prepared would be considerably swelled by taking into account the large number of physicians' and lawyers' offices which have been opened, but in the compilation made only such branches as have to do with trade or manufactures have been enumerated. A small proportion—perhaps a dozen—of the new establishments are doing a wholesale business, all the others being in the retail trade. There is ample evidence that the figures, although they seem large, are not exaggerated. The outskirts of the city have been largely built up during the past year, and all through the new streets, among the new houses, stores have been established. Several houses of importance have also opened up for business in the more central locations, and at all points there are signs of business growth."

#### MARBLE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

H. B. Middagh, of Medical Lake, in Washington Territory, has sent to the Northern Pacific Emigration office, St. Paul, specimens of a large deposit of fine marble, recently found near that lake. The deposit, so far as investigations have been made, extends over an area of nearly one hundred and sixty acres, and consists of a hard, fine grained marble of several colors, ranging from gray to pure white. The ledge is about twenty to sixty feet in depth. Samples sent to San Francisco have been pronounced by marble-workers there equal in quality to the best Vermont marble. A company will be formed to develop the quarry, and to ship the marble both west and east. It is believed that it can profitably be shipped to San Francisco in one direction and to St. Paul in the other.



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E. V. SMALLEY, - - - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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National Bank of Illinois, Chicago.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1885.

THE increase in the Washington Territory assessment for 1884 over 1883 is nearly \$7,000,000—a very substantial gain for a year of hard times.

It is definitely settled that Missoula is to have railroad shops. They would have been erected ere this but for the unusual depression in business. In all probability, work will be commenced on the shops early in the spring. Their capacity will be equal to those at Livingston and Mandan.

THE new Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, from the time it was opened for traffic, on August 17th, to the close of navigation, brought down 62,105 tons of iron ore to Two Harbors, furnishing fifty-one cargoes. The road will be extended along the lake shore to Duluth next season, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The completed section from the lake to the mines is sixty-eight miles long.

H. SATTLER, an old resident of the highly fertile Walla Walla Valley, Washington Ter., has sent us a neat little pamphlet, giving an accurate and concise description of Washington Ter., Oregon and Idaho, which we can recommend to persons desiring to emigrate to the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Sattler's address is Walla Walla, Washington Ter. Send him a few stamps and he will mail the pamphlet.

MONTANA's mining industries were never so productive as during the past year. The total output of precious metals is estimated at \$23,450,000. In 1883 it was only \$9,000,000. This great increase is the result of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad across the Territory. When a branch road is built to the mining districts north of Helena, the figures of annual production will take another bound upward.

CONSIDERABLE excitement is felt in Duluth over the discovery of gold and silver ores in the northern part of Lake County, near the British line. The assays made show rich results and scores of enterprising people have made haste to get possession of land in the vicinity. The region is an absolute wilderness lying about forty miles beyond the terminus of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad. Whether there are extensive veins of the mineral or only small pockets has not yet been ascertained, and until this important fact is settled we shall take only a mild and rather skeptical interest in the discoveries.

THE building record of St Paul for the year 1884, carefully compiled by the *Pioneer Press*, is thus summarized:

Total number of buildings.....	2,383
Total number of frame stores.....	114
Total number of brick stores.....	219
Total number of residences.....	1,920
Total miscellaneous buildings.....	130
Aggregate expenditure (in city).....	\$7,266,477
Inter-urban expenditures.....	284,300
Expended on residences.....	3,216,600
Expended on business buildings.....	3,060,300
Expended on miscellaneous buildings.....	1,739,577

The total expenditures fall but little below the record of 1883, which was the phenomenal year in the progress of the city; and when the decreased cost of building material is considered the results produced will be found to equal those of that year. A remarkable fact in the returns is that there has been an increase in the cost of business buildings erected from \$3,580,900 in 1883, to \$4,049,877 in 1884. The falling off has been in residences, which figured at \$4,741,050 in 1883, and at \$3,212,600 in 1884.

### NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

If we take the returns of the November election in Dakota as a basis for calculation and allow five inhabitants for each voter, we arrive at a total population for the Territory of 400,000. Probably five to one is too large a proportion for a region where there are more young unmarried men than in older communities. A total of 350,000 would not be far out of the way. Of this number we may, on the basis of the vote, assign 200,000 to South Dakota, and 150,000 to North Dakota, taking the forty-sixth parallel of latitude as the dividing line. With a total population of 350,000, admission to the Union as a State ought not to be considered as a privilege, but under our system of self-government might well be demanded as a right. No territory with half that number of inhabitants has ever been refused admission by Congress. The general rule has been that a territory, on admission, should have nearly as many people as are required for the constituency of a member of Congress. Dakota has already inhabitants enough for two members instead of one.

The question of admission is complicated on two sides. First, There is the unwillingness of the Democrats in Congress to add to the strength of their opponents in the Senate. Dakota is strongly Republican and is likely to remain so. Second, there is the desire in the Territory for division and admission as two states. If a division were made on the line of the forty-sixth parallel, there would still be more people in each section than either Colorado, Nevada, Oregon or Nebraska had when they were admitted. The prospects for division and speedy admission as two states are not at all flattering. The Democratic majority in the House might assent to the creation of one Republican State under pressure of the facts as to population, while refusing to admit two. Nevertheless, we think division worth trying for, even at the



cost of some years more of delay in obtaining the rights of self-government. Dakota has an area about equal to that of Minnesota and Iowa combined. Nobody will say that Minnesota and Iowa would be better off if consolidated into one state. Small states are better governed than large ones. Their politics are less likely to consist of sectional jealousies and trades. There is no sense in talking about present admission and future division for Dakota. Only one state has ever been divided. That was Virginia. An orator of the Old Dominion once said that West Virginia had been cut from the body of her mother by the Caesarean operation of war. We may be sure that such an operation will not be repeated in the case of Dakota. Once admitted as a single state, she will, like Texas, always remain so. Division must be accomplished while she is in the territorial condition, if at all.

#### A NEEDED CHANGE IN THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

If Congress is going to do anything this winter in the direction of amending the land laws, and we doubt whether it will engage in any such useful work, it ought to consider the propriety of so changing the homestead act as to enable settlers to hold claims by living in villages a few miles distant instead of actually residing on the quarter sections they enter. Such a privilege could be carefully guarded against abuse by limiting the distance from the claim to where the settler resided, requiring constant cultivation and such other improvements as would clearly show the purpose of the settler continuously to occupy the land.

The great advantage of this change would be the building up of rural villages, with the comforts and conveniences they would afford the farmers of schools, churches, shops and society. The one drawback to life in prairie countries is its isolation, particularly during the winter season. This would not be so serious as it is generally, if all the land were compactly settled in quarter-section farms, but, as a rule, a good deal is held by speculative non-residents, who make no improvements, a good deal by tree-claimants, who do not live on the land, and a good deal by pre-emptors, who leave their claims after they have proven up. It results that there are frequent and often wide gaps between the houses of the actual settlers. It thus becomes almost impossible to maintain country schools in the winter, the very time when the farmer can spare the time of his children, which is valuable to him in the growing season. The women are shut up in their little houses all winter because the neighbors are too far away for friendly calls. Both men and women are apt to get moody and discontented for want of the intellectual and social stimulus that comes from association with others.

In all plains countries where law has not interfered with the adjustment of human relations to the conditions of nature, the farmers live in little villages and go out one, two or three miles to cultivate their fields. This is the case on the great wheat-growing plain of the Lower Danube and on the steppes of Southern Russia. In each village there is a church, a school house and a store, and in the larger ones are found blacksmiths, shoemakers, butchers and doctors. The ordinary comforts of life are thus brought within easy reach of the tiller of the soil. Of course the peasants do not compare with our American farmers for intelligence, but they would be sunk much below their present level if they were required to live in solitude on widely isolated farms.

With the bright, progressive elements which make up our new Western settlements, the farming village would become an attractive place to live. The men would get together evenings to talk politics and compare notes about their farming operations. The women would do a great deal of visiting and would help each other in times of illness. The children would be able to go to school winters and would have no lack of playmates. Newspapers, books and magazines would be loaned from house to house.

Trees would be planted by the joint efforts of the villagers, sidewalks made and kept free from snow, and a friendly competition would arise in the matter of neat dooryards and flower gardens. In a word, rural life on the prairie would assume an entirely different aspect and one vastly more attractive than it wears at present.

Nothing stands in the way of this great improvement in the conditions of the settlement of our new Western regions but the ignorance and indifference of Congress in matters of legislation concerning the public lands. This obstacle could be removed if a few earnest men from the new states and territories would take upon themselves the task of urging at all times, before committees, on the floor of the house and in conversation with their fellow members, the need of a general reform of the land laws.

#### A NEW SILVER DISTRICT.

THE Colville Valley lies in Eastern Washington Territory about fifty miles north of the city of Spokane Falls. It has been settled by a few ranchmen ever since the days when the Hudson Bay Company posts were the only evidences of civilized life west of the Rocky Mountains. Considerable farming immigration has gone into it during the past year. The region was long ago prospected for gold, and on the bars in the Columbia River, not far off, some paying placers were found. One or two of them are still worked. Nobody thought of looking for silver, however, until a man from Leadville, Colorado, came to the country last summer. He thought that a region where limestone and porphyry existed together was a good place to look for the white metal with which he was familiar, and he soon found an outcropping which assayed seventy-nine ounces of silver and six dollars of gold to the ton. The news of the discovery soon brought other prospectors to the valley, and a number of promising ledges were located, containing silver-bearing copper ores, carrying considerable gold. Some of the assays showed as high as 500 ounces of silver to the ton.

Meanwhile the winter came on, and operations were suspended, but not until a town called Embury had been laid out, twenty buildings put up, and a newspaper started. The region where the silver is found is called the Chewelah District. It will be seen that all the conditions exist for a new mining excitement in the spring. The Colville Valley is easily accessible by a good road across the prairies from Spokane Falls, and as the country is all open, there will be no such difficulty in developing the mines as is experienced in the tremendous forest of the Cœur d'Alenes. The ranches produce plenty of meat, grain and vegetables, so living will be cheap. If a new camp is developed, a branch railroad will soon be built to it from the Northern Pacific line. A standard gauge road could be built and equipped for about \$600,000, and would have considerable business transporting wheat and cattle apart from the traffic of the mines.

#### GEN. HAMMOND'S NEW TOWN.

ABOUT two years ago Gen. J. H. Hammond became strongly impressed with the idea that the business of Duluth would soon require more space than the old town site afforded, tilted up as it is on a steep hillside and having but little level ground along its water front. He believed that the chief wheat market of the West was destined to arise at the head of Lake Superior, and that milling iron, manufacturing and increased lumber operations would follow in the track of the growing wheat movement. He found that the very limited area of ground in the city proper, adapted for railway uses and for other enterprises requiring a good deal of space and an accessible water front was pretty well occupied already. Some people thought that the new business to come would go down the bay six miles and make use of the handsome site of the old village of Superior,

which has been waiting for thirty years for commerce to come to it. This was not his view. He reasoned that the new development would naturally seek the nearest favorable ground to the present business centre of Duluth. Conners Point, on the Wisconsin side of the St. Louis River, which faces Rices Point, the most southern portion of Duluth, is already occupied with lumber mills, but immediately to the west of it, Gen. Hammond saw that there was a fine stretch of forest-covered ground, abutting on the deep water of St. Louis Bay, which town-lot speculators seemed to have overlooked. He was told that it was all a swamp, but he ascertained that it was a plateau, with an average elevation of nearly twenty feet above the bay.

At one side of this plateau was the place selected by the Northern Pacific engineers for the bridge to bring the Wisconsin division of the road into Duluth. The lay of the land made it admirably adapted for town site purposes. Gen. Hammond interested Eastern capitalists and by patient effort succeeded in purchasing the tract of a multitude of owners, most of them non-residents, and some of them members, or heirs of members, of the famous syndicate of Southern politicians who established the old town of Superior City before the war. The railroad companies fell in with the plan and secured ground for depots and shops. Gen. Hammond cleared off the timber and opened the main streets of the projected town, before asking anybody to buy a lot. A few weeks ago the Northern Pacific began to build its bridge across the river to Duluth. Then it became plain that with the completion of the bridge the new town site would be within ten minutes' ride of the business centre of Duluth, and in the dead of winter people began to buy lots and put up buildings. Now there are about thirty buildings on the site, including two hotels and a \$3,000 school house. In the spring there will unquestionably be a very rapid development. In Duluth the people call the new place South Duluth, but the intention is to incorporate the entire peninsula lying between the bays of Nemadji, Superior, St. Louis and Pokegama, embracing the old town of Superior and the new town into a single municipality with the name Superior. We expect in a future number to be able to give a fuller account of this interesting enterprise.

#### NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND MATTERS.

RECENTLY the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold twenty-five sections of land near Sykeston, Dakota, to a syndicate composed of Minneapolis and New York men. The price was \$80,000. The land lies from six to eighteen miles northwest of Sykeston, in ranges 70 and 71, townships 147 and 148. A section (9, 146, 60,) lying near Carrington, was lately sold for fifteen dollars an acre. The payments on all this land are made in preferred stock at par, which can now be bought at about 40.

Land Commissioner Lamborn has just returned from a trip to the Yakima Valley, in Washington Territory, whither he went in the general interest of the Land Department, and particularly on business connected with the proposed new town site three miles from Yakima City, near the junction of the Yakima and Naches rivers. This point is thought to be a good one for a town that shall become a trade centre for the entire Yakima country, and the possible future capital of Washington.

WE intend before long to publish an illustrated article on the recent growth of St. Paul, similar to the one on Minneapolis, which appears this month. The two cities are progressing in population, wealth and industry at an equal rate. Their development is the most striking phenomenon of urban growth which the West now presents, and is not perceptibly checked by the hard times so severely felt in the country at large.



## GLIMPSES OF WESTERN LIFE.

## THE BISON TRACK.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR

## I.

Strike the tent! the sun has risen; not a vapor streaks the dawn.  
And the frosted prairie brightens to the westward, far and wan:  
Prime afresh the trusty rifle, — sharpen well the hunting spear —  
For the frozen sod is trembling, and a noise of hoofs I hear!

## II.

Fiercely stamp the tethered horses, as they snuff the morning's fire;  
Their impatient heads are tossing, and they neigh with keen desire.  
Strike the tent! the saddles wait us, — let the bridle-reins be slack,  
For the prairie's distant thunder has betrayed the bison's track.

## III.

See! a dusky line approaches: hark, the onward-surfing roar,  
Like the din of wintry breakers on a sounding wall of shore!  
Dust and sand behind them whirling, snort the foremost of the van,  
And their stubborn horns are clashing through the crowded caravan.

## IV.

Now the storm is down upon us: let the maddened horses go!  
We shall ride the living whirlwind, though a hundred leagues it blow!  
Though the cloudy manes should thicken, and the red eyes angry glare  
Lighten round us as we gallop through the sand and rushing air!

## V.

Myriad hoofs will scar the prairie, in our wild, resistless race,  
And a sound, like mighty waters, thunder down the desert space:  
Yet the rein may not be tightened, nor the rider's eye look back —  
Death to him whose speed should slacken, on the maddened bison's track!

## VI.

Now the trampling herds are threaded, and the chase is close and warm  
For the giant bull that gallops in the edges of the storm:  
Swiftly hurl the whizzing lasso, — swing your rifles as we run:  
See! the dust is red behind him, — shout, my comrades, he is won!

## VII.

Look not on him as he staggers, — 'tis the last shot he will need!  
More shall fall, among his fellows, ere we run the mad stampede, —  
Ere we stem the brinded breakers, while the wolves, a hungry pack,  
Howl around each grim-eyed carcass, on the bloody Bison Track!

## A Word to the Wise.

NOTICE posted by a Deadwood husband in the post office: "My wife Sarah has Shot my ranche When I didn't Doo a thing too her, an' I want it distinctly Understood that any man What takes her in an' keers for her On my account Wil get himself pumped so full of Led that Sum tenderfoot will locate him for a Mineral clame. A word to the wise is sufficient an' orter to work on fools. P. SMITH."

## A Huge Joke on Eli.

The citizens of Yankton, Dakota, came a huge joke on Eli Perkins. He was advertised to lecture there, in the opera house, and had every assurance of having a full house. Promptly at 8 o'clock, Mr. Perkins, accompanied by two members of the committee who were in the joke, proceeded to the opera house, which was brilliantly lighted, appeared upon the stage, and lo! not a man, woman or child was to be seen. He and his committee waited in grim silence for half an hour, the committee expressing the greatest surprise and Eli cursing his ill luck and the country, but not a soul came. Finally the gentlemen took him out, and asking him into what seemed a saloon, to get a little Dakota water diluted, they took him into Market Hall and introduced him to a great audience, who laughed and cheered the joker whom they had out-joked.

## Chivalrous Miners.

Murrayville (Cœur d'Alene) Sun.

A short time since the Misses Josie and Flora Smith and Mrs. Mattie Davis, who formed a sort of copartnership under the firm name of Smith, Davis & Smith, removed from Murray to Myrtle, to open a laundry. Although not exactly the first ladies in the camp (one married lady having preceded them), the trio nevertheless created somewhat of a sensation on

their arrival. They spread their tent with modesty and independence, and hung out their laundry shingle. The miners brought their washing and carried it away in silent admiration of the pluck and industry of the girls, and as if moved by a common impulse it was determined to make a united effort and erect comfortable quarters for the heroic bevy.

A lot was donated for the purpose, and logs snaked to the site. On Sunday almost every miner in the gulch gave a helping hand, and log was piled on log so rapidly that when darkness came on the building was substantially ready for occupation. The ladies now desire the Sun to express their heartfelt thanks to all those who so generously assisted in putting up the cabin, and to assure the chivalrous knights of the pick and shovel that they will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

The situation of the three ladies is a romantic one. They followed the excitement to the mines last spring, and located at Littlefield, where they carried on a laundry and bakery. Six weeks ago they came to Murray and opened up the Oro Fino Restaurant, but finding the enterprise unprofitable, they removed to Myrtle. The Misses Smith have an aged and invalid mother in Minnesota, and the struggle in her behalf and on their own account is a noble one, and highly praiseworthy. The younger of the two sisters (Miss Flora) is quite a heroine. She handles the shotgun, rifle and revolver with the skill of a veteran marksman. At their home in Minnesota she was wont to keep the family in fresh meat, going out to the lakes in the morning, by herself, and returning home in the evening with all the game she could carry. During their brief residence in Murray she excelled all her gentlemen friends in pistol practice, and gave ample proof of her prowess with that weapon. Fortune will no doubt smile more graciously on the interesting firm at Myrtle than it did here, and gladden the hearts of its members with a full reward for their labors.

## Stealing a House.

Heppner (Oregon) Gazette.

Most people have heard that darned lie about a fellow stealing a hot stove and coming back to get the woodpile. But few have heard the latest lie about a whole house being stole. Here it is:

Sam Stark is a pretty-well-to-do stockman. He has lots of stock running in the Heppner Hills, besides some very valuable ranch improvements on a quarter section of so-called railroad land along one of the creek bottoms. Sam made his start in this country, and having made good use of his time, he believes in the 'c' country. He had an old chum who was still in Portland wearing his life out behind a counter on a small salary. He wrote to this chum to come up here and take up a ranch and branch out for himself. Finally the chum packed his grip-sack, — of course putting in many things of no use to him here, — and came up. He didn't like the looks of the bare, bald hills about Sam's place, and thought he would prefer a ranch up in the Blue Mountains, where timber was tall, water was cold, and gum was plenty.

Sam told him all right, that he would take him up to the timber, where he already had a pre-emption claim, and that they would live in his house up there while picking out a claim. They jogged along on their cayuses until the timber was reached, and a few miles further Sam commenced hunting for his pre-emption house. He told his friend he knew they were right close to it, and yet he could not find it. He rode around through the tall timber, looked up trees but found it not. Finally he went to running out his lines. He found the bearing tree then the section corner, and as he was about to step off toward the half-mile mark due west, he happened to catch on to an object in the dim distance. He and his friend went to it. Then Sam began to cuss and insinuate that the new population coming into the country was not strictly honest. The object they came to was a goods box. The Portland young man saw nothing about it to cause cussing. Then Mr. Stark explained that his house had been stolen. His friend suggested that they go in search of it. Stark said there was no need of searching further. They had found it. Just then a man with a gun on his shoulder approached and

bade the travelers welcome to his "home."

"And so you call this your home, do you, stranger?" said Stark.

"Yes, sir," said the stranger; "I settled here two months ago; this is my house; sit down gentlemen, and I will soon cook you a chunk of venison."

They sat.

"And this is your house is it?" said Stark. "Who built it for you?"

"Oh," said the settler, "I didn't have to hire a professional. I found the house laying out doors a half-mile away and packed it over here."

"Well, that accounts for it," said Stark. "Coming down to facts, stranger, this house is mine, and you found it on my pre-emption claim. To prove it, look at this mark."

Stark turned up the box, and on its bottom side was the mark of a well-known Heppner merchandise house, care of H. & B., Alkali.

"Yes," said Stark, "I bought this box in town, and it has been my house on my pre-emption, and now I want to loan it to my friend for his pre-emption."

And it was arranged that so soon as the stranger had built a log cabin, he would move the "house" on to an adjoining quarter section.

The Portland man has adapted himself to the customs of the country, and now calls anything a "house" on the slightest provocation. He sees some difference between Portland palaces and Blue Mountain houses.

## A Montana Romance.

Two young men of Celtic origin, named Thomas Milligan and James McNulty, are copartners in the ownership of a cattle ranch about fifty miles southwest of Helena, Montana. Their cattle do not roam over a thousand hills, but in the round up their stock makes a creditable display. In other words they are moderately well-to-do in a worldly way and, with energy coupled with their knowledge, hope to some day be classed as "cattle kings." They reside on their ranch, and last winter they concluded to look around for wives.

Women are scarce in their neighborhood, and accordingly they answered a "personal" in the columns of the Chicago Times, of two women who desired correspondents. In due time answers were received, and the result was that eventually the young cattlemen became engaged to the young women, and November 5th was agreed upon as their marriage day. However, when the day arrived on which the swains were to start for Chicago, cattle thieves stole several head. Here the inclinations of the heart and the monetary considerations were in opposition, for it was necessary to pursue the thieves. However, with a Damon-like trust, McNulty deputized his partner to go to Chicago, while he pursued the thieves. It was agreed that Milligan should get married, and on his return should bring McNulty's fiancée to Helena, where the latter would join the party and have the ceremony performed.

This plan was faithfully carried out so far as time allows, and the happy groom with his wife and partner's fiancée have been guests of the leading hotel in Minneapolis, for some days. Mr. Milligan is unusually chivalric to both ladies, and as far as outward appearances count is as attentive to one as to the other. Does he buy a present for his wife or accompany her to a place of amusement, the unmarried lady is an equal beneficiary. The trio will remain in the city for a few days longer and then go westward to Helena to join the anxious ranchman. — St. Paul Day.

## Bill Nye on the Dugout.

There's no use talking, roughing it in pleasant weather, with good company and as little civilization as possible, is pleasant and healthful. Shooting or fishing all day in the mountains, with plenty of blankets, a bonfire and a briar pipe at night, after a sage chicken, or trout, or elk supper, is not really roughing it, after all, but a dugout is certainly the abomination of desolation. I can stand a grown person's dose of poverty, I believe, and never squeal, but I will never sleep in a dugout until this mortal shall have put on immortality. I've slept in a log cabin with no roof over it whatever, in logging camps, where I could count the principal stars in the firmament while the thermometer was below forty degrees, and have rolled myself up in a pair of government blankets and the zodiac at a height of 9,000 feet above the high water mark, with the Uriah Heep coyote slinking in the distance and singing



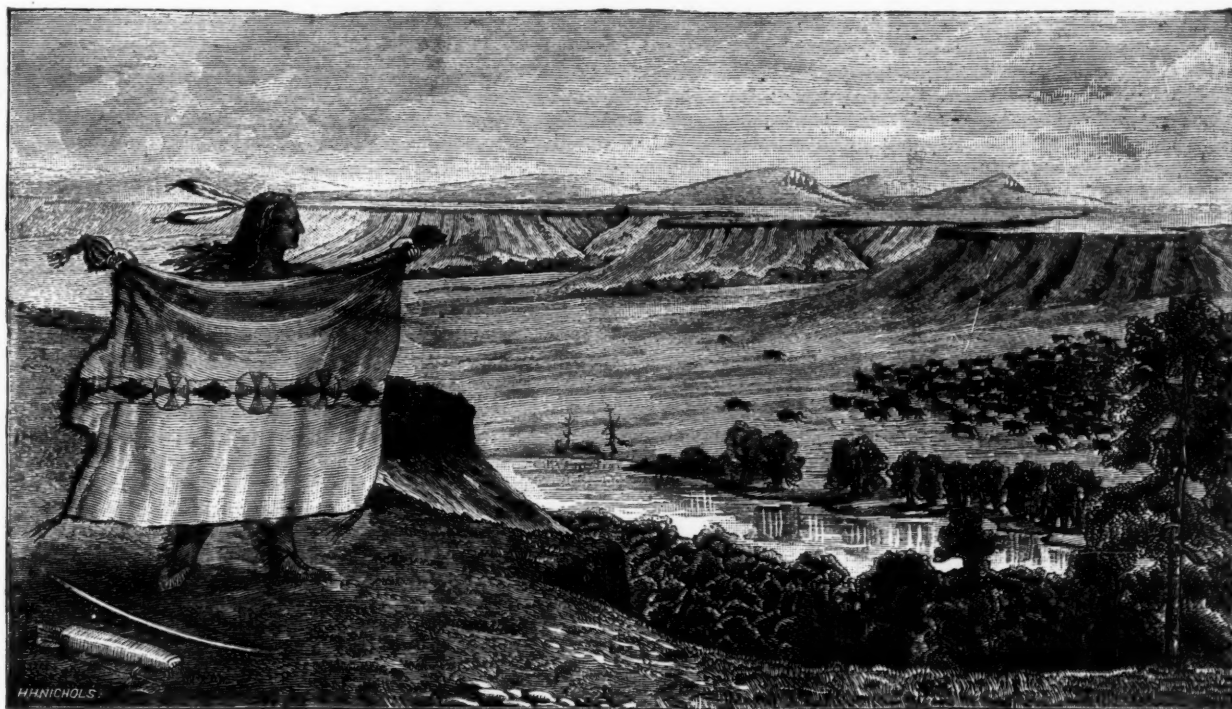
anon that weird style of solo that makes your heart sink, but I never slept in a dugout. That is a joy that I never have experienced. The dobe is not a very bad house, whether it be the original Mexican dobe of sun-dried brick, or the corruption thereof, which is found further north, and which is sod. These houses are built of the tough, square block cut from a glassy flat, and some of them are good looking and comfortable, but the dugout is a hole in the ground with a dirt roof over it in which you live like a prairie dog and get good fresh air on ground-hog day, if the Indians will let you.

The rustic dugout, I am glad to see, is not holding its place in our modern architecture, and looks as though it might some day disappear entirely. It had its good points and it had its disadvantages. In the days when valley tan roamed up and down the land seeking whom it might devour the dugout was a boon to many, for the householder could come home at any hour of the night and fall into his house. But here the way was opened for a serious drawback. The architecture of the house allowed the vagrant mule and the high-spirited Texas steer to fall into the house also, and no one knew, when he sat down to dine, whether it would be a stray pack jack or an

to the Big Horn Mountains. While passing over a piece of high tableland overlooking a portion of the valleys of the Yellowstone River and Big Porcupine Creek, we met a couple of hunters, who told us that a large herd of buffaloes were grazing on the Big Porcupine Creek, about fifteen miles from us; and knowing that antelope are nearly always found hanging on the outskirts of every herd of buffaloes, we at once began to scan the country with our glasses in search of them. We were soon rewarded by seeing a number of small white specks that seemed to be moving on the dead grass away up the Porcupine. We rode toward them at a lively gait for perhaps a mile, and stopped to look again. From this point we could easily identify them, although they still seemed to be about the size of jack-rabbits. We again put spurs to our horses and rode rapidly to within a mile of them, when we picketed our animals in a low swale, took out our "antelope flag"—a piece of scarlet colored calico about half a yard square—attached it to the end of my wiping stick, and were ready to interview the antelopes.

I crawled to the top of a ridge within plain view of the game and planted the flag. The breeze spread it out, kept it fluttering, and it soon attracted their

were running. But as soon as the leader caught sight of the flag again he stopped, as did the others in turn when they came in sight of it. They were not more than 100 yards from me, and were still nearer to my friends. There were seven in the band—two bucks, three does, and two kids. Their position was everything we could wish, and though we might possibly have brought them a few yards nearer, there was a possibility of their scenting us even across the wind, which, of course, we had arranged to have in our favor, and I decided that rather than run the risk of this and the consequent stampede, I would open on them where they were. It had been arranged that I was to begin the entertainment, and drawing a fine bead on the breast of the old buck, I pulled. Huffman's and Conley's rifles paid their compliments to the pretty visitors at almost the same instant, and for about thirty seconds thereafter we fanned them about as vigorously as ever a herd was fanned under similar circumstances. The air was full of leaden missiles, and the dry dust raised under and around the fleeing quarry. Clouds of smoke hung over us, and the distant hills echoed the music of our artillery until the last white rump disappeared among the cottonwoods on the river bank. When the smoke of the battle cleared away and we looked over the field we found that we had not burned our powder in vain. Five of the little fellows, two bucks and three does, had fallen victims to their curiosity. The two fawns had, strangely enough, escaped, prob-



SIGNALING A HERD OF BUFFALO.

absent-minded grizzly that would fall through the roof into the pork gravy or fill the slumgullion with hair and gravel. Others may like excitement at meals, but I do not. It certainly does not aid digestion, and the man who has once picked a grizzly out of his coffee does not wish to do so again.

But the deserted dugout is the most cheerless place I know. The drainage of a dugout is never good, and after the inhabitants have gone and there is no one to get the water out on bail, the home-like and cheerful air that should dwell there is gone. Dear reader, if you are disposed to brag on your steady nerve and regular pulse, let me ask you to spend the night in a deserted dugout in the bosom of the earth, 100 miles from feed or water. If you do not hope before rosy morn that some border ruffian will come and kill you, you must be, indeed, hardened. I would rather crawl into the sarcophagus of a total stranger than to spend the night in the deserted dugout of my most intimate friend.

#### Flagging Antelope.

In the fall of 1881 I was riding down the Yellowstone River in company with my friends, Huffman and Conley, on our return from a hunting expedition

attention. This bit of colored flag excited their curiosity to a degree that rendered them restive, anxious, uneasy, and they seemed at once to be seized with an insatiable desire to find out what it was.

Huffman went to the top of another ridge to the right and some distance in advance, and Conley crawled into a hollow on the left, so that we three formed a half-circle, into which we intended, if possible, to decoy the game.

When they first discovered our flag they moved rapidly toward it, sometimes breaking into a trot. But when they had covered about half the distance between us and their starting point they began to grow suspicious, and stopped. They circled around, turned back, and walked a few steps, then paused and looked back at the, to them, mysterious apparition. But they could not resist its magic influence. Again they turned and came toward us, stopped and gazed curiously at it. The old buck that led the herd stamped impatiently, as if annoyed at his inability to solve the mystery. They walked cautiously toward us again down an incline into a valley which took them out of sight of the flag.

This, of course, rendered them more impatient, and when they reached the top of the next ridge they

ably because they, being so much smaller than their parents, were less exposed.—G. O. Shields in *Harper's Magazine*.

**SIGNALING A HERD OF BUFFALO.**—Scenes like that depicted in the engraving on this page used to be common enough in the far West, but it could hardly be witnessed now anywhere save in the British territory north of Montana, unless, possibly, there may be a few stray herds remaining on the great Indian reservation north of the Missouri River. The Indians skillfully guide a frightened herd into some narrow defile by waving painted robes or blankets from high points on the bluffs. When once corralled in a ravine with precipitous banks they ride in among the animals on their ponies and make a general slaughter.

**MONTANA PRODUCTS AT THE NEW ORLEANS EXHIBITION.**—A solid block of Montana coal is on exhibition at New Orleans, contributed by Harry Horr, from a mine near Cinnabar, weighing 2,400 pounds. The Drum Lammion's mineral exhibit includes a solid chunk of high grade ore weighing 1,715 pounds. The Cable mine displays contributions valued at \$10,000, one sample alone being worth \$3,700.



## BEYOND THE MISSOURI.

## A Visit to the New Settlements in Western Dakota.

## SECOND LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Northwest.

GLADSTONE, DAKOTA, Nov. 14, 1884.

This settlement, like that at New Salem, of which I wrote in the last issue of THE NORTHWEST, owes its origin to the colonizing movement started at Ripon, Wisconsin, three years ago by J. S. Letts, A. E. Boyay, J. J. Luck and others. Gladstone was first called "the Christian Colony," and an effort was made to give it a special moral and religious cast, but in time no distinction was made between believers and non-believers in accepting members, and the population was made up of the diverse elements that usually constitute new Western communities. An attempt to prevent the selling of intoxicating drinks within the town limits was soon abandoned, and a single saloon now furnishes beer in a quiet way to such of the citizens as thirst after some beverage stronger than coffee. The past efforts to put the colony on a high moral level were not fruitless, however, for an excellent, orderly, intelligent class of citizens have been attracted to it.

The town is prettily situated on a plateau just above the Valley of the Heart, one hundred miles west of the Missouri. It dates from the spring of 1883, like all the small towns in this region, except Sims, where there was a coal-mining village at an earlier day, and Dickinson, where a mere beginning was made in 1882, by the establishment of railroad shops and the opening of a single farm. The first members of the colony association paid twenty dollars each, and in case they settled in the town or surrounding country, received deeds to two town lots. If they did not emigrate they got one lot apiece. Half the lots in the town site are owned by the railroad company. The colonists mainly came from Northern Illinois, Southern Minnesota and Iowa. In all there are now about one hundred and fifty families in the village and the tributary country, representing about four hundred souls. The village has a general merchandise store, a hardware and drug store, a grocery, a hotel, a clothing store and tailor shop, a school house, two church societies, Congregationalist and Methodist, neither of which has yet erected a church edifice. A grist mill is soon to be erected, the foundation being already laid. There is a brickyard which makes all colors of bricks, from white to cherry red. One of the colonists is a lawyer, but he spends his time in farming, the settlers being too busy to quarrel with each other. No doctor has come yet. Everybody enjoys excellent health. Under the village is a four-foot strata of coal. The citizens help themselves, or, if too busy to do their own mining, pay one dollar and a half a ton for the coal delivered at their houses. A seam lately opened about a mile from the place, shows streaks of resin, and burns with such a great heat that it promises to be specially valuable for locomotive fuel. In these lignite coal measures the form of limbs of trees is often plainly seen, and the grain of the wood from which they were made is everywhere visible.

It is a singular region, this of Western Dakota. Once it was covered with a great forest which was charred and steamed and pressed under earth and rock to make the lignite coal. Some of the trees seem to have escaped this process and to have been later engulfed in a sea of alkali, borax and other minerals which petrified them. I saw huge petrified stumps standing in the current of the Heart River, and on all the slopes of the bluffs I could pick up small petrifications and abundance of sea shells. In the river bed and where the earth of the banks had been washed, I gathered sticks of antimony ore two inches thick and from six to eighteen inches long. Iron ore exists, but the beds have not been explored. The tops of the hills are capped with a porous yellow sandstone lying in large detached blocks. In places

there is a good deal of metamorphic rock on the surface of the loam carrying fossils. The settlement is more than two degrees west of that old bugbear of the 100th meridian, beyond which the army officers used to say agriculture was not practicable without irrigation, yet all the crops that grow in Northern Illinois flourish here. From the statements of many of the farmers whom I have met in the village and in a drive through the neighboring country, I select a few which show what success was met with in raising crops during the season of 1884:

G. S. Cryne, from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.—The best yield of barley in the settlement was 42 bushels to the acre; the best yield of wheat 26½ bushels; of oats 58 bushels. Probably the average yield of wheat was about 20 bushels. Root crops grew in such profusion that many farmers have left quantities of potatoes and turnips in the field, after gathering all they could stow away. On one farm four bushels of potatoes yielded 210 bushels, without cultivation.

Mr. Cryne is building a stone house on his claim. He finished the first story in the fall and put on a temporary roof, and will build the second story next year. He says the house will cost him no more than a frame one of the same size, and will be vastly more durable and comfortable. The stone he picked up a mile from his homestead.

Robert Lee, from Northport, Michigan.—Had 160 acres in wheat. Part of the ground was backset and part only gone over with a disk harrow. The portion backset did not yield as well as the rest. Some parts of the field yielded 35 bushels to the acre, and the average was about 20. Finished sowing the twentieth of May, and began harvesting the middle of August. Planted some of the improved squaw corn called Ree and it did well. Think this will prove to be a fruit country. Wild raspberries and quantities of wild plums grow on the river banks. Along the bottoms wild hops flourish. They are as good for brewers' use as the cultivated hops.

Mr. Lee, who is one of the substantial men of the Gladstone settlement, is building a flour mill, which will be a great benefit to the surrounding country.

J. F. Perry, from Minneapolis, Minn.—Was one of the original members of the colony and arrived here in April, 1883. Took a pre-emption and a tree claim, and bought 160 acres of the railroad company. Raised sod crops the first season. This year raised 800 bushels of hard wheat on 38 acres. One field yielded 27 bushels to the acre. Raised over 800 bushels of ears of corn, mostly the Ree. Planted four other varieties, the King Philip, the Yankee flint, the dent and the Squaw corn. All did well and ripened before the frost. Made 25 gallons of syrup from amber cane. Am keeping 98 head of cattle. Expect to range them most of the winter. Have put up 100 tons of hay and straw for emergencies. The climate is healthy and invigorating. I like it better than the climate of Minnesota. The working season is longer and the winters less severe.

Mr. Perry has made substantial improvements on his place. He has a fine house, a granary and extensive barns, and has just completed a warm bank stable, roofed with straw, for his young cattle. He regards the region as excellent for general farming, combined with raising cattle, hogs and sheep.

J. S. Letts, from Ripon, Wis.—Have been engaged in the work of colonizing in Dakota since the spring of 1881. Helped organize and planted six colonies, two each in the settlements of Gladstone, Glenullen and Victoria. Experience has convinced me that Western Dakota offers more advantages to the settler with small means than any other section in the entire West. Good land is cheap and abundant, pure spring water abounds, coal is endless in quantity and accessible to every farmer, and the winters are no more severe than in Northern Illinois, Iowa or Southern Wisconsin. This is emphatically a country for small farmers and stock-raisers. My own farming has not been on an extensive scale. I had 16 acres in wheat last season, and threshed on the whole field 18 bushels to the acre, but there was much waste getting a new machine started. Some parts of the field yielded 35 bushels to the acre. The growth of vegetables in this section was the largest I ever saw in any country. My turnips were 8 inches in diameter. Raised fine tomatoes, which some people thought would not grow here. Have farmed in Wisconsin, Illinois and California. This region is ahead of California, which I used to think the best farming country in the United States.

Gladstone has the prettiest town site of any place on the Northern Pacific line between the Missouri and the Yellowstone. The bench on which it stands is fifty feet above the Heart River and is sheltered

from the north winds by a range of near hills. On the south the country sweeps away in miles of fertile slopes and low hills to a blue range of buttes on the horizon.

The village is fortunate in both its name and location. With proper enterprise on the part of its people, it may become a large town. Somewhere in this fertile belt of country, east of the Bad Lands, must spring up a considerable trade centre. Whether it shall be at Dickinson, Gladstone, Taylor or Richardton, will depend on the efforts put forth by those places to attract settlers during the next two years.

E. V. S.

James E. Merritt.

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E-4



## MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

[PREPARED FOR THE NORTHWEST.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 26, 1884.

The local wheat market, which has dragged along on the bottom for so many months, at last shows signs of buoyancy and strength. The conditions which existed a month ago have changed entirely. Prices for hard wheat have advanced about four cents since a month ago, and this advance has all taken place during the past ten days. The main reason for this strength is the fact, which is gradually becoming known, that the mills have bought up a very large proportion of the good wheat of the Northwest. Parties who have sold short for future delivery are becoming nervous over the prospect of not being able to get the stuff when they want it. Farmers have suddenly quit selling. Receipts have been very light during the past two weeks, and the proportion of hard wheat much less than usual. Notwithstanding the millers now hold nearly 8,000,000 bushels of wheat, they are evidently not serene over the fact that farmers have lately persistently refused to market their grain, and are holding it at home. The Millers Association on last Monday advanced prices in the country two cents per bushel, and two days later another raise of two cents was made. This is an unusually large advance, but it was necessary to induce selling by the farmers. In spite of this, however, receipts have steadily declined instead of increased, the amount received at Minneapolis the past two days being twenty-five per cent less than for any two previous days since the new crop began to move. Should the movement continue light, prices are in a fair way to go still higher. The marketing of wheat along the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads has been very heavy this year. It is estimated that twenty-five per cent more wheat has been handled by the elevator companies of the Northwest up to this time than for the same time last year. There are fewer elevator receipts out in the hands of the farmers of those sections than ever known before, on a large crop. The elevator companies have bought nearly all the wheat they have taken in, and very little is held by farmers. In the older portions of Dakota and Minnesota the movement has been very much lighter, but as the amount of wheat raised in those sections is much less than in the North, the amount yet to come is doubtless greatly over-estimated. President Barnes, of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, is authority for the statement that eighty-five per cent of the crop in Dakota has already been sold. Should these estimates prove correct, it is not unlikely that the markets here and at Duluth will improve steadily. The comparative prices of wheat the past month with those of a year ago are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec. 27, 1883.
No. 1 hard.....	.73	\$.69½	\$1.01½
No. 2 hard.....	.67½	.64	.94
No. 1 regular.....	.66½	.60	.91½
No. 2 regular.....	.58	.54	.88

The stocks in store at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth have increased two and a quarter millions, as shown by the following table:

	Dec. 22d.	Nov. 23d.
Minneapolis.....	3,489,345	3,251,237
St. Paul.....	1,250,000	638,000
Duluth.....	4,040,137	2,035,137
Total.....	8,799,482	5,924,374
Increase for the month.....		2,875,038

The flour market has improved slightly since the last monthly review. Millers obtained an advance of fifteen cents per barrel last week, and are refusing future orders at present quotations. The mills have all been doing an enormous business until within the last ten days, when some trouble was had on account of the reduced volume of water caused by the extremely cold weather. On the twentieth the water had become so low that the mills were able to run at only about two-thirds capacity, while some were compelled to shut down. A meeting of millers was held at which it was agreed to divide the time and allow only two-thirds of the whole number of mills

## Prices of Leading Northwestern Stocks.

COMPILED FROM DAILY REPORTS.

The following table shows the closing prices of leading Northwestern Stocks, on the New York Stock Exchange, from November 28 to December 27.

1884.	No. Pac. Com.	No. Pac. Pfd.	Oregon Transp.	O. R. & Nav.	Oregon Imp. Co.	Chicago & N. W.	Chicago & N. W. Pfd.	C. M. & St. Paul.	C. M. & St. P. Pfd.	St. P. M. & Manitoba.	St. Paul & Omaha.	St. Paul & O. Pfd.	Min. & St. Louis.	Min. & St. L. Pfd.	C. B. & Q.	Rock Isl'd.	Canadian Pacific.
Nov. 28.....	18¼	41½	13½	71½	22½	91½	126	79	.....	83½	30½	90½	13	29	121	110½	46½
Nov. 29.....	18¼	42½	14½	71½	22½	91½	126¼	79	.....	86	29½	90½	13	29	121	111	45½
Dec. 1.....	.....	42¼	14½	71½	22½	92	127	79	.....	85¾	30¼	91¾	13	29	121	111	45½
Dec. 2.....	18	41½	13½	71½	22½	91½	127½	81½	108	85	30	91¾	13½	29	122	111¼	45½
Dec. 3.....	17¾	40½	13½	71½	20	88¾	127	80¾	108	83½	29¼	90½	12½	28	122	111	45½
Dec. 4.....	18	41¼	13½	71½	20	88¾	125	81½	108	85¼	29¾	90	13	28¾	121½	111½	45
Dec. 5.....	18	41½	13¾	73	20	87½	125	80¾	108	84¼	29¼	91	13	28¾	121¼	111¼	45
Dec. 6.....	17¾	41½	13½	73	20	87½	124	79½	108	84¼	29	90½	12	28	121½	111½	45
Dec. 7.....	17¾	41½	13½	72	20	87½	124	79½	107½	84¼	28½	89½	13	28¼	121½	111½	45
Dec. 8.....	17½	40	13	72	20	85½	125½	78½	107	83	27	87	12½	28¼	119	110	45½
Dec. 9.....	17½	40	13	73	21	86½	122	77¼	106½	82½	27	87¾	12	28	120	111	45½
Dec. 10.....	16½	39½	12½	73	21	84½	122½	77½	107	82¾	26	86¼	12½	28	119½	109½	45
Dec. 11.....	15¾	39¾	12½	73	21	85½	124½	75½	104½	83	25½	86	12	27	119¼	108¾	45
Dec. 12.....	16½	39½	12½	73	21	84½	122½	75½	104½	82¼	25½	86½	12	27	119½	108½	44½
Dec. 13.....	16½	39¾	13	73	21	83¼	122	75½	104½	82	25½	86½	11	25½	118½	107½	45
Dec. 15.....	16½	39¾	13	71	21	85	122	73¾	104½	82	26	86½	11	25¾	117¾	106	44½
Dec. 16.....	16¼	40½	13½	71	21	86½	123½	74½	105	82	26	86½	11¼	25¾	118½	107½	45
Dec. 17.....	17	39¾	13¼	71	21	85½	123	75½	105½	81	26	86¼	10	25¾	117½	107¼	45
Dec. 18.....	16½	39¾	13½	72½	21	85½	123	73¾	105	80	25½	86	11	25	117½	107½	45
Dec. 19.....	16½	40½	13¼	72½	21	86½	122½	74½	105	82½	25½	86¼	10½	25¼	118¼	107½	45
Dec. 20.....	17½	40½	14½	72	21	83½	122¾	73½	105	82½	26	86	11	25¼	118½	108½	44½
Dec. 22.....	17½	42½	.....	69	16½	89½	124½	76½	105	80	29¼	90¼	11½	24½	121	109	43
Dec. 23.....	17	40½	14½	69	16½	83¼	123	72½	101½	81¼	25½	87	10	25¼	118½	107¼	44½
Dec. 24.....	16¾	40½	13½	69	16½	84½	122¾	72½	104	81	26	86	10¼	25	115½	108	44½
Dec. 26.....	16¾	40	13½	70¼	20	83½	121¼	70¼	102½	81½	24½	85½	10	25¼	115	106½	44
Dec. 27.....	16¾	39¾	13½	70¼	20	83½	120½	70½	103	81	25½	85	10	25¼	117¼	106¼	43½

to run at once. By this means the production is now reduced one third, and the present arrangement will continue until sufficient water power is obtained to supply all the mills. The average daily production before this arrangement went into effect was about 23,000 barrels per day. Following are the comparative prices of flour now and a year ago:

	Dec. 26, 1884	Dec. 26, 1883.
Patents.....	\$4.25@4.55	\$5.00@6.25
Straights.....	4.00@4.35	5.10@5.50
First Bakers.....	3.00@3.70	4.70@5.00
Second Bakers.....	2.20@2.60	4.00@4.50

By comparison of the above prices with the prices of wheat now and a year ago, using four and a half bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour, it will be found that the price of flour has declined even more than wheat in the same proportion. The cost of No. 1 hard wheat to make a barrel of flour one year ago was \$4.55 which sold for \$6.25. The same amount of wheat sells to-day for \$3.28 and the flour made from it is worth \$4.55. Prices of flour used above are wholesale at the mills.

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## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

## Monthly Earnings Statement.

	1883.	1884.	Increase.
Miles: Main Line and Branches.....	2,365	2,453	88
Month of November.....	\$1,276,022.21	\$1,116,379.01	Decrease. \$159,643.20
July 1st to Nov. 30.....	\$5,761,805.30	\$5,869,489.89	Increase. \$107,684.59

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 and desirable. Parties having land to exchange are invited to  
 correspond with us.

**TRADE AND FINANCE.**

OFFICE OF THE ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
 Dec. 25, 1884.

During the month of December the money market  
 has been decidedly active, owing principally to a  
 general settling up, which is usual at the end of each  
 year. Discounts remain unchanged, viz., 8 to 10  
 per cent, and Eastern exchange is at par between the  
 banks. Collections have been excellent in nearly all  
 lines of business. The wholesale grocers have been  
 doing a large and steady trade, some of them finding  
 it difficult to keep up with their orders.

The dry goods trade has not been what it ought to  
 be, the mildness of the weather, until a few days ago,  
 having had a depressing effect upon it. An active  
 business has been done by our wholesale druggists,  
 as is usual at this season, and they have had a good  
 trade in Christmas goods. The demand for window  
 glass has been unusually large for this time of year.  
 The wholesale clothing houses have had a moderate  
 share of trade only, but those dealing in furs have  
 been very actively engaged.

The wholesale boot and shoe dealers have enjoyed  
 a good trade, and are well satisfied. There is no  
 change in the leather trade, which remains light.  
 The wholesale hardware dealers continue to be very  
 active. They have had an excellent trade during  
 the whole of this fall. During the first half of the  
 present month there was more or less complaint  
 among the retail dealers as to the dullness of trade,  
 but it has improved considerably since then, and  
 there has been a large and brisk demand for holiday  
 goods, etc., which is much appreciated by the  
 retailers.

The following quotations show present wholesale  
 prices in the St. Paul market:

**WHEAT**—No. 1 hard, December, sold at 71½¢; Jan-  
 uary advanced to 72¢, and February sold at 72½¢; 5,000 bus. May  
 sold at 79½¢. At the close spot sold at 71½¢, 71½¢, and 71½¢;  
 No. 2 hard, December, 67¢; January, 67¢; May, 76¢ asked. No. 1  
 in good demand at 61½¢ bid on the call; later advanced to 61½¢;  
 M. & M. sold at 62¢@64¢; May, 72¢ asked. No. 2 regular ad-  
 vanced from 57½¢ to 59¢ for spot and December; sample sold at  
 61¢@63¢.

**CORN**—Weak and dull; very little No. 2 offered and prices are  
 nominal; rejected, 28¢@30¢.

**OATS**—Weak at 22¢@23¢ for No. 2, 20¢@22¢ for rejected.

**FLAX SEED**—Dull at \$1.24.

**BARLEY**—Quiet and prices nominal; feed, 43¢@48¢.

**FLOUR**—Quotations at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.10  
 @4.40; straights, \$3.90@4.10; first bakers, \$3.40; second bakers,  
 \$2.75@3.00; best low grades, \$1.25; red dog, \$1.40@1.50 in bags.  
**BRAN**—Good to fair creameries, 2¢@2½¢; fancy do, 28¢  
 @30¢; fancy dairy, 18¢@21¢; choice do, 13¢@15¢; fair do, 9¢@12¢;  
 shipping, 6¢@9¢.

**CHEESE**—Full creams, 8¢@10¢, fancy creams, 12¢@13¢ per lb;  
 part skim, nominally 6¢@8¢; full skim, 4¢@5¢.

**BREWERS' SUPPLIES**—Barley malt, 75¢@80¢ per bu. Hops  
 nominal at 28¢ per lb.

**DRESSED MEATS**—Extra choice steers, 7½¢@8¢ per lb; choice  
 steers, 7¢@7½¢; cows and heifers, 6¢@6½¢; hogs, 4½¢@5½¢; mutton,  
 7¢@7½¢; lamb, 8¢; veal, average 90 to 120 lbs, \$11@12 per 100 lbs;  
 heavy, \$8@9 per 100 lbs.

**FURS**—Muskrat, fall, 5¢@6¢; kits, 2¢@3¢; mink, pale, 36¢@40¢;  
 dark, 50¢@75¢; martens, pale, \$1@1.25; dark \$1.75@2.25; otter, large  
 dark, \$5@7; medium pale, \$4@6; coon, 50¢@70¢; skunk, 40¢@70¢;  
 wolf, 75¢@\$1; bear, \$8@15; badger, 40¢@70¢; beaver, \$2.50 @3  
 per lb for Western, \$3@3.75 for Northern; fox, red, \$1@1.50;  
 lynx, \$3@4.50; fisher, \$4@6.

**EGGS**—Fresh, incoming, 20¢@21¢; outgoing, 22¢@22½¢; lined  
 and ice house, 2¢@5¢ lower.

**HIDES**—Green hides, 6½¢@6½¢ per lb; green salted, 7½¢@8¢;  
 dry salted, 9½¢@10¢; long-haired kip, 6½¢@7¢; veal kips, 8¢;  
 green calf, 10¢@11¢; dry calfskin, 10¢@12¢; dry flint hides, 12¢;  
 damaged, one-third off; lamb skins, 30¢@40¢ each; shearlings,  
 15¢@25¢.

**GAME**—Venison, hind quarters, 9¢@10¢ per lb; carcasses 5¢  
 @6¢ per lb; bear carcasses, 9¢@10¢ per lb; mallard ducks, \$2.50@3  
 per doz; teal \$1.25 per doz; geese \$6 per doz; brant, \$5 per doz;  
 Jack snipe, \$1@1.50 per doz.

**DRESSED POULTRY**—Turkey, 12¢@14¢; chickens, 8¢@10¢; ducks,  
 8¢@9¢ per lb.

**PROVISIONS**—Mess pork, \$11.50@12 per bbl; butt pork, \$11@  
 11.50; hams, plain, \$11.50; long clear bacon, smoked, 8½¢; do, dry  
 salt, 6½¢; breakfast bacon, 10½¢.

**LARD**—Tierce lard, refined, 7½¢; keg lard, refined, 7½¢; wood-  
 en pails, 30 lbs, 8½¢; tin pails, 5 lbs, 8½¢; do, 5 lbs, 8½¢; 10  
 lbs, 8½¢.

**TALLOW**—Prime, 5½¢@5½¢ per lb; No. 2, 4½¢@4½¢.

**OIL**—110 deg. test, 11½¢; Minnesota legal test, 11½¢; Minne-  
 sota water-white, 15½¢; 175 deg. headlight, 15½¢; Wisconsin  
 test, 11½¢; Wisconsin water-white, 14½¢; benzine, 20¢@26¢; lin-  
 seed, boiled, 55¢; raw, 52¢.

C. A. McNEALE, Secretary.



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 Glassware,  
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Strong and Durable, will not Swell, Shrink,  
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Also BUCKEYE IRON FENCING.  
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Sole for our CIRCULARS and PRICES.

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A-4

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**A \$40 TWENTY-SIX SHOT REPEATING GUN FOR \$12**WEIGHT  
9 LBS.**EVANS' 26-SHOT SPORTING MAGAZINE GUN**

SHOOTS TWENTY-SIX SHOTS IN SIXTY SECONDS,

With Either Ball or Shot Cartridge, Without Removing from the Shoulder.

**It is the Best Gun in the World** For Large or Small Game, as it can be

Used Instantly as a Rifle or Shot Gun.

NO HAMMER IN THE WAY. THROWING DOWN THE GUARD EJECTS, LOADS AND COCKS.

The Evans is without exception the most accurate, longest ranged, easiest loaded, quickest fired, best con-

structed, simplest and most perfect breech loading gun in the world. It is 44 calibre, centre fire, 22 to 28

inch barrel, Engraved Black Walnut Stock, and sighted with graduated sights up to 1200 yards.

Good for all Large Game 1,200 Yards | Good for all Small Game 100 Yards.

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**WHAT IS SAID OF THE EVANS.—UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.**

"The Evans has been my constant companion for two years. I have shot Sixty Buffaloes at a run, and ponies from

between my wife's fingers at 40 paces."—**Kit Carson, Jr.** "I have used the Evans in competition with the Sharp,Winchester and Ballard, it beats them all."—**J. Frank Locke, Burnhamsville, Minn.** "It shoots like a house on fire! Ican clean out a whole band of Indians alone with it. I shall recommend them wherever I go."—**Texas Jack.** "It

is the strongest gun I ever put to my shoulder, and as for accuracy it can't be beat. I know it to be the best

gun in the market."—**J. A. Boyd, of Yates' Sharpshooters.** **This Repeating Gun is superior to all others.**

For by the use of new patents it can be used for all kinds of game, large or small, and puts

double barrel guns way out of sight for quick and effective shooting. We guarantee every gun

perfect in every respect. We will sell this splendid repeating gun, 22 inch barrel for \$12.00, or the 25 inch barrel for

\$14.00 if ordered before April 1st. When this lot is sold they cannot be bought for less than \$30 or \$40 each.

Don't miss this chance but buy the gun at once. Cut this Out and mention this paper when you order, as this

advertisement will not appear again. We will send the gun C. O. D. If you send \$4.00 with order, the balance can

be paid at the Express Office when you receive the gun. If you send full amount of cash with order, we will send 25

ball and 25 shot cartridges free. Price of Shot Cartridges \$2.00 per hundred. Ball Cartridges \$1.50 per hundred.

We are able to make this extraordinary offer because we have secured twenty thousand dollars worth of these guns at

one-third the actual cost you will never get another such bargain, and you can readily sell it from \$20 to \$30. Send

money by Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order. **World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau Street, New York**

## NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

FIVE squaws voted in Skagit Precinct, Wash. Ter., at the last election.

THE people of Deer Lodge, Montana, propose to get up a \$10,000 free public library, and E. L. Bonner alone has offered \$1,000 toward the project.

A SIXTEEN-OUNCE nugget from the Cœur d'Alene claim of Osborne, Mahony & Buckingham is on exhibition at the Brick Saloon, on Front Street. It is a very handsome pocket piece, and valued at about \$275. — *Montana Missoulain.*

THE Kittitas Localizer says A. H. Bender, of Wenatchee, raises considerable tobacco every year at his mountain home, which is situated some ten or twelve miles from the Wenatchee, and a few miles from the Peshastin. The tobacco is said to be of excellent quality, and in that locality grows to great perfection.

THE Northern Pacific bridge across St. Louis Bay, between Duluth and Superior, when completed will be one of the greatest railroad bridges in the Northwest. It will be nearly one mile in length, and will be composed of three sections. The draw will be 246 feet long, the fixed truss span 160 feet, and the pile bridging 4,290 feet, making the total length 4,696 feet.

THE citizens of Butter Creek, in Umatilla County, are quite elated over the prospect of cheap fuel. O. F. Thompson of that place has laid in a supply of coal taken from a ledge near the headwaters of Butter Creek, that beats the Seattle coal by a considerable majority. The vein is owned and worked by Rothschild and others from Pendleton, and is at present writing about three feet in thickness, which increases as they go deeper. — *Walla Walla Union.*

THE vote of Dakota on November 4th was larger than that of either of eight States, the votes of which are given below:

Dakota.....	85,850
New Hampshire.....	84,457
Colorado.....	66,450
Vermont.....	59,882
Florida.....	59,361
Oregon.....	52,768
Rhode Island.....	33,771
Delaware.....	29,890
Nevada.....	12,789

THE Washington *National Republican* publishes an interview with Miss Crotchwaite, of that city, who has spent the summer at Jamestown, where she purchased a claim from an old friend, slept on it every night for six months, and now goes back to Washington restored to health, and to be the owner, as she says, of a claim worth \$2,500, the earnings of one summer in Dakota. She is delighted with her experience, both as to its benefit to her health and its financial success.

THE opening of the Thunder Bay Colonization Railroad is attracting considerable attention at Winnipeg. It is proposed to construct the road within the municipalities of Port Arthur and Needing and adjacent to crown lands to the northwest thereof, passing through the valley of the Whitefish River, and uniting with the American system of railways at a point on the Pigeon River—the international boundary—near Arrow Lake. The line with which it is intended to connect is now under construction—the Duluth & Iron Range road. The estimated cost is \$1,296,000.

A NUMBER of persons are talking of forming a colony to settle on lands in the new county of Logan, on the line of the proposed extension of the Southwestern Railroad. Besides any amount of free Government land, the Northern Pacific railroad company has over 200,000 acres of choice grazing and agricultural land for sale in that county, which can be purchased at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre. Parties desiring information in reference to these and all other railroad lands should apply to W. K. Smith, local land agent Northern Pacific Railroad, Lisbon. — *Lisbon (Dakota) Star.*

A TWENTY-ONE pound specimen from the Cable mine, and valued at about \$4,000, was shown a reporter at Clark & Larabee's bank recently. It is so rich in gold that it is difficult to determine which would be more proper to call it, gold-bearing rock, or rock-bearing gold. The specimen is larger than one's two fists and is studded with nuggets from

the size of a hazelnut down, and the space intervening between these nuggets is almost completely covered with heavy flakes of the precious metal. The specimen is almost solid gold and is as pretty a sight as one would care to look upon — *Butte Inter-Mountain.*

APARTY of Chinamen are making arrangements to take the water from the Umatilla River a mile above the junction, to cover the bars on the Columbia, lying about five miles below. These bars have been worked for the past twenty years, and have always paid the Chinamen wages with their rockers. They strip from eight to ten feet of the top dirt before reaching pay, but with this they average from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day. With cheap water, which they can get from the Umatilla River with less than six miles of ditch, there is ground enough to work two hundred men, who can average above expenses from two dollars to two and a half dollars per day. The cost of the ditch would not exceed \$1,000 or \$1,200 per mile. — *Walla Walla Union.*

THE *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* says Montana people are to a great extent returning to the use of Montana flour. Last year the bulk of Montana grain was frost bitten and the flour inferior. This year it is as good as was ever made from soft wheat, and the bread from it is not so dry or tough as from Dakota or Minnesota flour. Even many of those who use the imported flour now use Montana flour with it to overcome these objections. Although not quite so white, it is claimed to be better for all purposes than the imported flour and is considerable cheaper. For hot biscuits, pies and cakes, the *Husbandman* says Montana flour is superior to any other brand. It believes the wheat growing industry, which was depressed by the importing mania, is revived for good, and that with perhaps a fourth of the crop grown of hard wheat Montana will supply her own markets.

A GOOD SHOWING. — A gentleman who came up this week from the new agricultural country known as Horse Heaven, brought with him some good specimens of corn, and also some extra fine potatoes, grown at the ranch of Mr. Webber, one of the pioneer settlers in that region. The potatoes are especially fine and large, and show that those who have located on that untried soil are not going to be disappointed in their effort to farm without irrigation. Another gentleman recently from the same section reports that Mr. George Davis is raising corn, rice-corn, melons and vegetables of various kinds. The Horse Heaven country lies in the eastern part of this county and south and east of the flourishing towns of Prosser and Kinney, on the Yakima River. There is yet a vast amount of fine land in that region open for settlement, and the experience of those who have tested the producing capacity of the soil during the past season ought to be entirely satisfactory. — *Yakima (Washington Ter.) Signal.*

WE are informed that during his visit to the Cœur d'Alene mines, Sir Rose Price, who passed through this city a few days since, invested a large sum in mining property, one of his purchases being the famous Mother lode. From a gentleman who accompanied the English capitalist to and from the camp, we are told that it is the intention of the new owner to develop the ledge and ascertain what it contains, but work will not probably commence until next spring. This investment, and the fact that foreign capital has once been put into claims, will prove to be a greater benefit to the camp than years of hard work, as it attracts the attention of other moneyed men who will hasten to invest in such property. It is quite probable that next year the country that received such a set back during the past season will again come into prominence, especially as the products indicate that it is one of the richest sections on the slope. We look for another rush in that direction during 1885, but it will not commence in the dead of winter. — *Spokane Falls Review.*

MINNEAPOLIS real estate has proved profitable as an investment. Minnesota farms have yielded good returns to the farmer, and are good security for loans. No place offers greater advantages than Minneapolis to parties making investments in real estate or in the different kinds of manufacturing. Marsh & Bartlett, Minneapolis, have had ten years' experience in handling city, agricultural, and manufacturing property. They have large lists of choice property, improved and unimproved, in the city; farms and

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*Knabe Pianos, Hazelton, Fisher and other Pianos, and Clough and Warren Organs.*

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wild lands in Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin, with mills and other manufacturing establishments. They have made a specialty of loaning money for Eastern parties, and have superior advantages for making safe and permanent loans to net owner eight per cent. Their farm loans are guaranteed, principal and interest. They solicit correspondence and offer best of reference, East and West.

## Reliable and Profitable Investments.

In publishing information of the Northwest country for the benefit of our Eastern and foreign readers, we are very careful to be reliable when speaking on personal matters.

We know there is great call in the Eastern States and in Europe for reliable information as regards financial agents in this part of the country. Thousands wish to make investments here, or place money on loans, who cannot visit this section in person. They are often deterred from doing this, or at least greatly delayed in their operations, through not knowing of some reliable and trusty financial local agent. They, of course, want to deal with men of reliability, responsibility and business experience.

To such intending investors we can safely recommend Messrs. MacMaster, Burnham & Co., of Fergus Falls, Minnesota. They are men of tried experience and trust. They have already had large foreign interests placed in their hands, which they have managed with great ability and profit to their clients. They are the leading financial agents of that section of the Northwest. They are agents for the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Company, of Scotland; the Dundee Land Company, of Scotland; the Red River Land and Water Power Company, and the Fergus Falls Gas and Mill Company.

They always have on hand first mortgages on farms, drawing seven per cent; also farm and city property for sale, and the famed Fergus Falls water power for lease, and are dealers in all kinds of county, municipal and school bonds. They solicit correspondence.

## A Choice Investment.

If you have \$500 or \$1,000 to invest, put it in Minneapolis property. Maben, White & LeBron's addition, Western Avenue and Fourteenth Street North, offering the best prospects for a handsome profit. Choice lots in this addition are offered for one-half the price asked for adjoining property. It is only one and one-half miles from West Hotel, and on street car line. A \$20,000 school house, just completed, gives employment for eight teachers, and already has over four hundred scholars. Send for circulars, etc. *Minneapolis Equitable Investment Company, C. B. Maben, president and manager.*

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL. — White Beaver (Dr. Frank Powell) will remain in St. Paul permanently. Office Fourth and Cedar streets. Every Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Dr. A. Macdonald, assistant.



# JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is manufactured in the form of Paste, hermetically sealed, contains the Albumen and Fibrine, as well as the Extract of the Beef, and is a highly nutritious article of food. In the *Lancet* of November 11, 1865, Baron Liebig says:

"Were it possible to furnish the market at a reasonable price with a preparation of meat combining in itself the albuminous together with the extractive principles, such a preparation would have to be preferred to the 'Extractum Carnis,' for it would contain ALL the nutritive constituents of meat."

THE ABOVE IS JUST WHAT

## JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF Has Accomplished.

I will pay \$1,000 into any charitable institution in the State of Minnesota if there is not more nutritive and life-giving properties contained in one pound of "Johnston's Fluid Beef" than there is in 100 pounds of Liebig's Extract, or any similar preparation.

### PRICE LIST:

	RETAIL.	DOZEN.	GROSS.	
No. 1, 2 ounces.....	\$ .35	\$3.00	\$36.00	Less 10 per cent on orders for \$100 net, on the Rebate System.
No. 2, 4 ounces.....	.60	5.00	60.00	
No. 3, 8 ounces.....	1.00	8.50	102.00	
No. 4, 10 ounces.....	1.75	16.00	192.00	

PACKAGES: { Nos. 1 and 2—Two dozen in box, one gross in case.  
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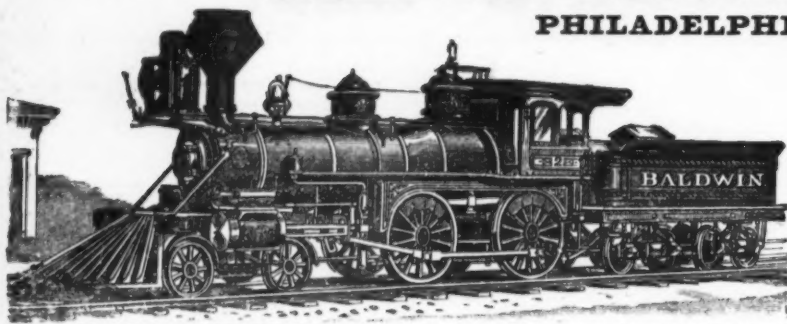
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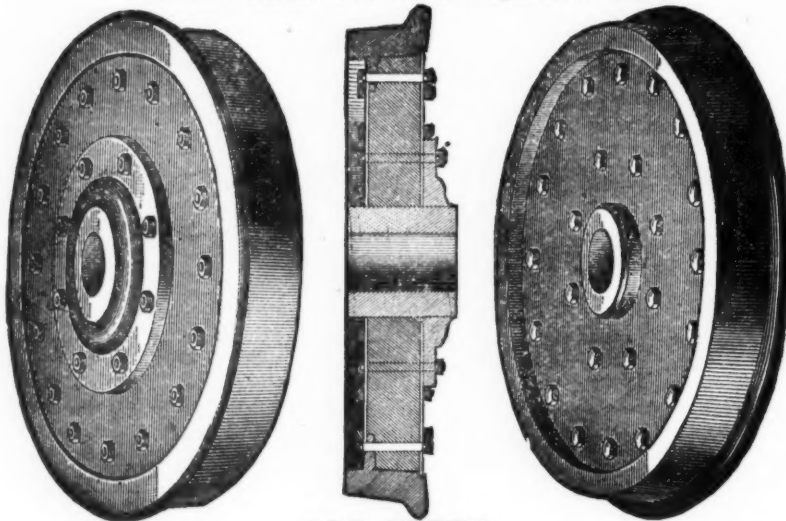
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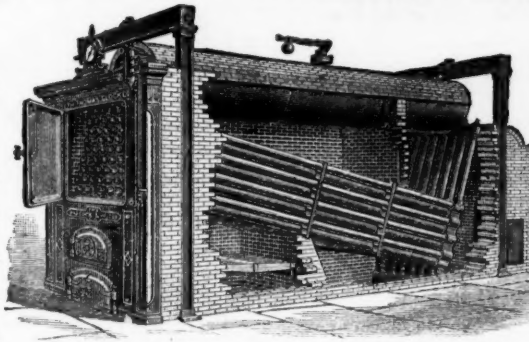
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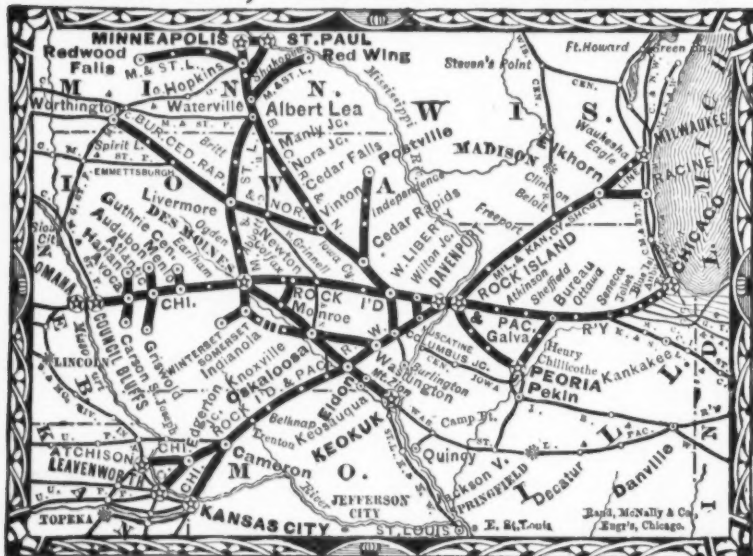
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